



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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25 July 1990

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Burundi

Buyoya Authorizes National Security Council

EA2407153890 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Excerpts] With decree number 100-099 of 23 July 1990, the head of state, Major Pierre Buyoya, has just created the National Security Council.

The president of the Republic, given the order in council number 1-031 of 24 October 1988 on the organization of legislative power and power to make regulations; given the necessity of creating a body aimed at assisting the president of the Republic in the formation and implementation of national policy in the field of security—as the country's security should not be the preoccupation of the security forces alone, but [words indistinct] of all the citizens; given the decision of the Military Committee for National Salvation that a National Security Council be set up, decrees in its first article that a body called the National Security Council is created to assist the president of the Republic in the field of security.

Article Two [number as heard]: The National Security Council has as its duty the working out of the government's policy in the field of security, to ensure the [words indistinct] the situation of the country concerning security and to take all the appropriate measures, to coordinate the [word indistinct] security services, to assess the resources to be allocated to the security sector, and to work out a mobilization strategy for joint defense in case of aggression or crisis. [passage omitted]

Article Four: The council is composed of key figures coming from various sectors appointed by the president of the Republic. It is chaired by the president himself.

Article Five: The present decree is in force from the day of its signing. Signed in Bujumbura today, 23 July 1990, Pierre Buyoya, major. [passage omitted]

The president of the Republic orders in Article One that the following be appointed members of the National Security Council: Mr. Adrien Sibomana, prime minister and minister of planning; Lieutenant General Michel Miharugwa; Lieutenant Colonel Aloys Kadoyi [interior minister]; Mr. Cyprien Mbonimpa [foreign minister]; Mr. Gerard Niyibigira [finance minister]; Mr. Nicolas Mayugi [minister of higher education]; Mr. Fridolin Hatungimana [secretary of state for economic cooperation]; Mr. [Libert Vananuneryetse]; Lieutenant Colonel (Laurent Nyunguru); and Mr. (Antoine Vaza). The present decree is in force the day of its signing. Signed in Bujumbura today, Pierre Buyoya, major. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Mengistu Reportedly Orders Death Squads Organized

EA2407101490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam said when Mitsiwa was captured by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] that the fall of the town meant that the Second Revolutionary Army was defeated and Eritrea lost. Now that his predictions are becoming a reality, he has lost his sense of direction and is taking desperate steps. [passage omitted]

Col. Mengistu recently held a meeting with senior Army commanders and, as if his troops were blind to the facts, asked: Has the Army failed to understand the critical situation we are in? He said: The situation we are in is unprecedented. If we are pushed back we will not step on land but on fire. He asked: Does the Army believe it can receive arms and provisions if Asmara Airport is closed?

After making these utterances he issued the following instructions: A soldier who attempts to retreat or escape will immediately be gunned down. If a soldier escapes, the one next to him will be gunned down. If a soldier uses the 300 rounds and four hand grenades supplied to him to last for three days before time, he will be immediately gunned down. Anyone who listens to sha'biyyah [EPLF] and world broadcasts and talks about what he has heard will be immediately gunned down, and the like. After issuing these instructions, which he believes can force his troops to fight, he ordered the formation of death squads to execute such soldiers from unit level up to Army divisional level.

What do these acts mean? They do not display the strength or the ability to win. They show weakness, despair and defeat.

* Shengo Calls on TPLF To Cease EPLF Support

90AF0352A Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Jun 90 pp 1, 3

[Text]

Statement of the Council of State of The People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The preoccupation of all genuine Ethiopians today is the serious danger facing the very survival of their ancient Motherland. The principal expression of this danger is the current war against national unity. That this war has assumed its present scope and gravity is, as is well-known, due to the secessionist "EPLF" [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and its creation, the "TPLF" [Tigre People's Liberation Front], who together have arrogantly rejected the search for peace and continue to stoke the fires of war.

It is obvious that these two groups, their different nomenclature and approach notwithstanding, have shared, from their very origin, the identical aim and purpose of undermining the unity of Ethiopia. Since recent times, they have openly intensified their shameless activities of destroying Ethiopia. It is also no secret that genuine Ethiopians who uphold the cause of Ethiopia's survival and unity have been compelled to join in the fighting in order to resist and arrest the war fanned by these anti-unity groups.

The war is, therefore, a struggle between those intent on destroying the country with the full and unreserved support and assistance of the enemies of Ethiopia, on one hand, and those ready to sacrifice in order to maintain the integrity of this ancient land, on the other. Whatever the rebel groups and their supporters say in their propaganda campaign, this is the root cause and true character of the war.

That the aim of the so-called "EPLF" is the secession of Eritrea is very clear and not a matter of controversy. The history and the activities of the so-called "TPLF" also confirm that it had been created to realize the secessionist aim of the "EPLF." No one can testify to the true nature of the "TPLF" more than its own deeds. If there are some who are misled by its incessant propaganda campaign about the aims and purposes, it will suffice to cite only a phrase from what it presents as its basic position paper or programme.

In the document issued by the "TPLF" under the title "Programme of the Tigray People's Liberation Front," it has, in the "Foreign Policy" chapter, clearly tried to misrepresent the war being conducted by the "EPLF" as a struggle of the Eritrean people and has, indeed, affirmed its full support for it. This in fact is the covenant on the basis of which the "TPLF," since its very inception, has sided with the "EPLF" and continues with its inhuman act of bleeding Ethiopia.

Its policy of support for the secession of Eritrea is also openly reaffirmed in the "Foreign Policy" sections of the programmes issued last year by the so-called "Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement" (EPDM) and "Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front" (EPRDF). These groups are one and the same with the "TPLF" and are established by the "TPLF" for the sole purpose of creating confusion and spreading the conflict into areas of Ethiopia outside Tigray.

This policy unequivocally reflected in these documents, has also been translated into deeds. Indeed, it would be restating the obvious and the well-known if one were to enumerate what the "TPLF" together with the "EPLF" has so far done and continues to do in Eritrea by forcibly conscripting the sons of Tigray to fight on the side of the "EPLF." The reciprocal support extended by the "EPLF" to the "TPLF" within Tigray and the ensuing devastation is also widely known. The attempts to spread the conflict into other regions and the inhuman acts being perpetrated on the people as well as the efforts to

instigate a general civil war and total chaos stem from the fundamental objective of separating Eritrea from Ethiopia and balkanizing the country.

Although it is the right and obligation of the Ethiopian people to combat this terrible danger and arrogance in order to assure their survival, the Government has never hesitated to show its goodwill and has never refrained from taking the necessary measures to address the issues of peace through peaceful means. Beyond resistance to further aggression, the Government has demonstrated immense patience and made serious efforts to reach at a peaceful solution.

In this regard, it will be recalled that hopes were raised high when, in addition to various attempts, the National Shengo launched a year ago a new peace initiative and peace talks without preconditions commenced. But as has been stated repeatedly, initial negotiations were suspended, deeply saddening many, because of obstacles placed in their way by both the "EPLF" and "TPLF." The stalling of the peace talks has in particular further exacerbated the suffering of the Ethiopian people.

Undeterred by all these, the recently concluded 4th Regular Session of the National Shengo, at which elders, religious leaders and prominent personalities were present and made constructive contributions, called for further peace efforts, giving primary importance and considerations to the pursuit of peace.

In this respect, the National Shengo decided in reference to these two groups that appropriate measures be taken to reactivate the talks, that the dialogue with the "EPLF" factions be continued and that other conducive conditions be created to assure the success of the peace talks.

Furthermore, the Shengo reiterated the call made by the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the WPE (The Workers' Party of Ethiopia) to the effect that on the basis of the approval of the Ethiopian people, any opposition group which accepts the unity of the country could participate in the political life of the nation. In this regard, the Shengo mandated the Council of State to follow up the implementation and take appropriate steps to make legal arrangement as and when this becomes necessary.

The great importance that the National Shengo attaches to the pursuit of peace is obvious. Indeed, the Shengo has issued directives for further constructive steps to be taken. To this call of the National Shengo, the "EPLF" and "TPLF" groups have made public their respective positions. In this regard, the "EPLF" has announced that it intends to persist with its secessionist aims. The "TPLF," in an announcement made under its other name, the 'Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front' (EPRDF), has put forward a proposal for a ceasefire and for the establishment of a transitional government made up of diverse groups.

As is widely known, the stand of the Ethiopian Government is that any opposition group which truly accepts

the unity of the country can participate in the political life of the nation. Therefore, if the 'TPLF', changing its long-standing public position of promoting the secession of Eritrea, were henceforth to refrain from destabilizing the territorial integrity of the country and were to unequivocally demonstrate in words and deeds its commitment to the unity of Ethiopia, the Government would like to declare that it is possible to consider these and other related issues. The Government has no aspiration other than promoting and striving for the protection of the integrity of Ethiopia and for the consolidation of peace through the elimination of all conflicts.

But should the war to dismember the country continue, the Ethiopian people must remain vigilant and realize, that as the National Shengo has reaffirmed, as long as the avenues of peace remain blocked, there is no alternative other than defending the integrity of the nation.

Kenya

Congressman Wolpe, U.S. Aid Policy Criticized

EA2407095690 Nairobi *THE STANDARD in English*
23 Jul 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Wolpe, You Are Not A Paragon Of Right"]

[Text] A U.S. congressman, Mr Howard Wolpe, who is also chairman of the House Africa sub-committee, was reported early this month to have directed his aides to formulate a strategy for halting millions of dollars in development and military assistance to Kenya. He thus set up a drive to freeze or cut U.S. aid to Kenya, critical of Kenya's stance on one-party system and crackdown on multi-party proponents.

For Kenyans it is not surprising that this drive should be championed by Howard Wolpe since he has personal reasons to hold an axe to grind following his controversial visit to Kenya in January 1987. During that visit, Wolpe clashed with Kenyan leaders after what was considered unwarranted criticisms of Kenya by the congressman. He criticised the government of allegedly cancelling meetings he was to have held with institutions and individuals, claiming that individuals he was to meet were intimidated. He claimed Kenya's parliament had no powers and human rights record was deteriorating.

Kenyan leaders did not spare him for these utterances. Though hailing from a superpower nation that did not help him get away with the insults. It will therefore be difficult for Wolpe to convince anyone that his current crusade in congress is based more on value judgement than vendetta. He has a personal reason to want to hit back at Kenya following his unceremonious departure at the end of his controversial visit.

Every society has its own personality, so it is said, and preference of its own. It is therefore wrong for anyone to set up some universal standards for all nations. This seems to be the case. Western nations, particularly the

USA seem to believe that they have a universal pattern of some block democracy and behaviour which should be adopted by all. They are convinced that they are the paragons of right and all those who do not agree with their views must be wrong. The assumption here is that whatever view these nations judge to be right for them must be right for others. In other words should they turn around today to say that apartheid is good, then it must be good.

The trump card that the Western nations have is aid. They know that they can lead weaker nations to economic strangulation once their aid is halted. They control world financial system and access to world financial markets. For many years Third World countries have complained about aid with strings. The strings have become more visible lately.

The danger is that they control world communication systems. The four major news agencies dispatch 90,000,000 words a day, much of it reflecting their views. As such they are able to paint any country in sombre colours, scaring tourism, among other adverse effects.

What should be understood is that two situations cannot be exactly alike. Individuals who form a Kenyan society as an entity are not the same as individuals who form an American or a Scandinavian society. For that reason, no nation should claim that its views and aspirations should set universal standards.

International Bar Association Cancels Meeting

EA2007122490 Nairobi *DAILY NATION in English*
20 Jul 90 p 1

[Excerpts] The International Bar Association, concerned at the state of human rights in Kenya, has cancelled its biennial meeting scheduled for Nairobi in September. The meeting will now be held in New York. [passage omitted]

Contacted for comment, the secretary of the host committee, Mr Lee Muthoga, said the cancellations was a "major disappointment" to everyone, adds Catherine Gicheru in Nairobi.

He said the IBA's London headquarters had decided to move the venue from Nairobi to New York City since it had received too many cancellations from delegates who said they were afraid of the security situation in Kenya at the moment. "Many foreign governments have advised their nationals not to come to Kenya because of the existing security situation," Mr Muthoga said. West Germany, Canada and the USA are some of the governments which have advised their citizens against travelling to Kenya.

"It is a tragedy. This kind of cancellation, tends to justify certain attitudes that people have about the continent in general and now Kenya in particular," Mr Muthoga said.

However, he exonerated the IBA from any blame for making the last minute cancellation. "It is difficult for the IBA to tell people to go to a country where the security situation is causing concern to their governments particularly in the light of the recent events which have been widely covered in those countries' media," he added.

Mr Muthoga said 200 Kenyan lawyers had registered as delegates to the conference. "They will not all be able to attend now and will miss the opportunity of a lifetime."

Mr Muthoga said he had virtually travelled round the world in the course of making preparations for the conference since his appointment in August 1980. "All the work of the last decade has come to naught. We fought so hard to get the conference [words indistinct] Africa and succeeded. Now all the fears they had about security in Africa have been proved right," he said. [passage omitted]

Block booking of all major Nairobi hotels had already been completed in anticipation of the conference. A local tour and travel agency, Abercrombie and Kent, was to handle the delegates' ground arrangements. The national carrier, Kenya Airways, had obtained exclusive rights to ferry the delegates to Nairobi from various parts of the world.

In May, the government cancelled its prior consent and approval for the LSK [Law Society of Kenya] to host the conference due to what was officially described at the time as the "deteriorating relationship and activities of the society". [passage omitted]

The director of the Kenyatta International Conference Centre, where the conference was to be held, said at the time that the centre stood to lose about 100,000 U.S. dollars (Sh2.3 million) while hoteliers, travel and tour agents and other attendant services would lose 4 million U.S. dollars (sh92 million). [passage omitted]

Four days after the government's cancellation, President Moi lifted the ban shortly after he heard representations from Mr William R. Smith Jr and Mr Wako.

Officials Deny Government Role in Ouko Death

Attorney General Comments

EA2307124690 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
23 Jul 90 p 1

[Excerpts] Attorney-general Mr Justice Matthew Muli yesterday attacked the London-based "SUNDAY CORRESPONDENT" newspaper "for premature speculation" about the contents of the expected report on the death of Dr Robert Ouko. And he advised the weekly newspaper to "hold its guns until the final report is ready".

Mr Muli was reacting to yesterday's issue of the paper which, quoting senior diplomatic sources, alleged, among other things, that the Scotland Yard report would

implicate some leaders in last February's murder of the former minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation. [passage omitted]

On claims by the paper that the government was likely to suppress the final report, Mr Muli said: "Let these people stop cheating the world: let them stop speculating and publishing stories without any foundation and tell them to desist from raising matters which are not germane to the matter in question, which is the investigations." [passage omitted]

"Let me make it very clear, and the president has said this before, that neither the Kenya Government nor any of its ministers was involved in the alleged murder of Dr Ouko. It is precisely because of this that the government sought the services of an external body to assist in investigations into the alleged murder of the former minister," Mr Muli said in response to the paper's allegations.

Mr Muli said that "the government strongly wishes no interference, no coercion or undue pressure on this matter as it awaits the final report which will be studied and which will form the basis upon which it will act or reach its conclusions". The A-G said that the presentation of an interim report to the Kenya Government was not only part of the terms of reference upon which the Scotland Yard detective worked on the investigations, but was also "a routine matter in such investigations.

Look at the dilemma that they are putting us in. We are not expected to act on the interim report. Tell these people that they are very wrong, it is simply a term of reference, it is the final report upon which our action will hinge," the A-G said. [passage omitted]

Police Commissioner Interviewed

EA2107213890 Nairobi Television Service in English
1830 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] The Kenya Government has protested to the British Government through its high commission in Kenya on the leakage of the long-awaited report on the investigations of the disappearance and subsequent death of the late Dr. Robert Ouko to the British newspaper SUNDAY CORRESPONDENT.

In a tough statement issued this evening, the attorney general, Justice Matthew Muli, said this is a serious matter, especially to reveal this report to unauthorized third party which would be tantamount to a breach of trust and particularly clause three of the terms of reference [of the Scotland Yard inquiry], which states clearly that a report of the results of such inquiries and investigations will be rendered to his excellency the president of the Republic of Kenya.

[Begin video recording] [Police Commissioner Philip Kilonzo] To my disappointment, I learned through the Foreign Office that they intended to release the report to one of the papers in UK, and that is why we have had to react sharply because this is not within the terms of

reference that I personally gave to Mr. Troon. (?That's all) I can say for the time being.

[Reporter] Have you launched any official complaint to the British Government?

[Kilonzo] Well, this is being done through the Foreign Office. It will have to be done, because we also learned about these arrangements through our high commissioner in London.

[Reporter] And have you made any efforts, maybe, to stop the publication?

[Kilonzo] Well, there is very little that we can do except to make an appeal to the British Government through the Foreign Office that police investigations are not conducted through local papers. [end recording]

Concerning the report, Justice Muli added that the disappearance and subsequent death of Dr. Robert Ouko should not be subject to publication in cheap or sensational press media, as the death is of concern to the Kenya Government and Kenyans as a whole.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation this afternoon, the commissioner of police, Mr. Philip Kilonzo, said the Kenya Government will take up the matter seriously with the British Government through the Foreign Office in London. He added that it was the understanding of the two parties that the report would be handed over to the Kenya Government first for action.

Saitoti Rejects Intimidation; Urges Border Vigilance

EA2207172790 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Excerpts] The vice president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, has assured Kenyans that no one will be intimidated for presenting suggestions to the KANU [Kenyan African National Union] review committee. Prof. Saitoti, who is the chairman of the 17-man committee, said his team will consider all constructive contributions from any sources. He told those with proposals to desist from making statements to the press or elsewhere but, instead, forward them to the committee.

Prof. Saitoti reiterated that the call for multi-parties was a cover for those who wanted to subvert the popularly elected government of President Daniel arap Moi and take up the leadership unconstitutionally. The vice president was conducting a harambee [funds collection meeting] in aid of all schools in Saboti Division of Trans-Nzoia District, held at the Kita'e Academy in Kitale Town [western Kenya] yesterday. He told the meeting that wananchi [citizens] all over the country had demonstrated that they were solidly behind President Moi and the Kenya Government. [passage omitted]

Prof. Saitoti called on Trans-Nzoia people living along the border [with Uganda] to be vigilant against enemies who may cross the border and to report any suspicious person to the authorities. [passage omitted]

Moi Calls Alleged Riot Instigator To Apologize

EA2207162690 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today called on Mr. Paul Muite, who is in hiding, to apologize for the part he played in precipitating the recent disturbances in the country. The president told Mr. Muite, who is a lawyer, to come out of hiding and deliver a letter of apology to him personally.

In a statement issued at State House, Nairobi, President Moi observed that while fomenting the recent riots, Mr. Muite had forgotten the fact that he had young children who needed tender parental care. This country, the president added, needed peace and tranquility where children could be brought up as upright citizens.

President Moi further said Kenya did not require professional mercenaries, but patriots who love their motherland and were committed to the promotion and protection of its values.

Two Financial Agreements Signed With Belgium

EA2407105490 Nairobi KNA in English
1026 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 23rd July (KNA)—Kenya and the Belgian governments have today signed financial co-operation agreements amounting to Ksh. 144,000,000. The two agreements, which will further enhance the bilateral development co-operation between this two countries, were signed by the vice-president and minister for finance, Prof George Saitoti, and the Belgian ambassador to Kenya Mrs Funes-Noppen at the treasury.

One of the agreements includes Ksh 109,000,000 in grants from the Belgian Government as part of its contribution to the special programme of assistance to sub-saharan African countries.

The other agreement, totalling Ksh 35,000,000, is in the form of a soft loan for the purchase of 11 P.A.B.X. [Private Automatic Branch Exchange] Telephone systems for installation in various government offices. [passage omitted]

*** Revival of Detention Without Trial Criticized**

90AF0344D Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
20 Jun 90 pp 1-2

[Article by Mutegi Njau]

[Text] Bishop Ndingi Mwana'a Nzeki yesterday criticized Cabinet Minister Elijah Mwangale and other politicians who have called for the revival of detention without trial in Kenya.

In a press statement telefaxed to the NATION yesterday, Bishop Ndingi, the Catholic Bishop of Nakuru, said resorting to detention without trial would signify the breakdown of law and order.

"Furthermore, it connotes the inability of political power to restore the status quo without use of extreme measures, which ultimately may be classified as weakness," he said.

Bishop Ndingi is the second Catholic prelate to criticize politicians who have called for the reintroduction of detention without trial in Kenya.

On Sunday, Archbishop Zacchaeus Okoth of Kisumu said he was dismayed by politicians calling for detention without trial. The archbishop said this would be a step backwards for the country.

Yesterday, Bishop Ndingi asked: "Can we say that such a position holds in Kenya today?" He said it was his contention that such was not the case and the application of detention without trial was unwarranted.

Bishop Ndingi asked whether Mr Mwangale, the Minister for Agriculture, would have called for detention without trial in the defence of Kenya's fundamental human rights soon after he chaired the Parliamentary Select Committee into the murder of the former Nyan-darua North MP [Member of Parliament], Mr J.M. Kariuki, in 1975.

He asked why Mr Mwangale and other politicians were today persistently calling for the restoration of detention without trial, "a call which savors of a political expediency which obscures the noble concept of justice."

He said he believed that in 1975, Mr Mwangale could not have advocated detention without trial. "Now, however, he calls for those measures with impunity. Does he assent to the Vox Populi-Vox Dei (The voice of the people is the voice of God)?" he asked.

Bishop Ndingi said that according to Christian interpretation, the saying Vox Populi-Vox Dei means that when many people honestly believed that something was true, it was so as a rule, whereas in political expediency, the majority are right (Wengi Wape) even when they have reached their conclusion through dishonest and questionable means.

He said such political expediency often brings about a disruption in the scale of values especially honesty, uprightness and truth. He said such values were indispensable in private and public life.

"Cultivation of such virtues should not beget fear, and if fear of being honest, is present, there is a spiritual consolation in St Paul Second Letter to the Corinthians 4.6-10," he said.

The verses state: "For God, who commended the light to shine out of darkness, has shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ.

"We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed; always bearing about in the body, the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life of Jesus might be made manifest in our body."

Bishop Ndingi reminded the politicians who work on political expediency that "Jesus Christ is the same today as he was yesterday and he will be for ever."

Among the politicians who have called for the restoration of detention without trial are the Minister for Commerce, Mr Arthur Magugu, an Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr Protus Momanyi, a Minister for State in the Office of the President, Mr Burudi Nabwera, all the Bungoma MPs: Mr Joash Wa Mang'oli, (Webuye); Wilberforce Kisiero, (Mount Elgon), Maurice Makhanu (Kanduyi) and Joseph Muliro (Sirisia).

Politicians who have so far opposed the call for the reintroduction of detention without trial include the outspoken former MP for Butere, Mr Martin Shikuku.

Last Sunday, Archbishop Okoth said Kenya prided itself as a country without detainees, where freedom of speech was an integral part of the constitution.

President Moi freed all detainees in June last year.

* Lawyer Criticizes MP's for Advocating Violence

90AF0344A Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
16 Jun 90 p 4

[Article by Makau Niko]

[Text] A Nairobi lawyer yesterday accused Kenya's legislators of "subverting the Constitution".

Lawyer G.B.K. Akhaabi said it was "preposterous, irresponsible and criminal to the extreme" for legislators to advocate violence or detention against those who held views which were different from theirs.

Mr Akhaabi, in a statement, charged that the present crop of politicians in Kenya were absolute in power, self-exulting and believed they were infallible.

The lawyer said that when Parliament ceased to act responsibly and ceased to protect the Constitution, "it ceases to serve any purpose".

He added: "One may be forgiven if he agrees with Mr Martin Shikuku that Parliament should be dissolved so that Kenyans can freely elect responsible leaders to lead them, instead of—with a few exceptions—the present confused, opportunistic and hypocritical-group.

Mr Akhaabi said that President Moi's work had been made difficult by "very very poor assistants" and warned that if people were alienated from the Government, it will be due to leadership at lower levels. He said he believed Kenya had a good President.

He said that when leaders openly called for violence against a section of the society, they advertently or inadvertently bred dangerous divisions in the society, whose repercussions they may not fathom.

The advocate denounced the raid on the home of a former cabinet minister, Kenneth Matiba on Wednesday night.

Mr Matiba's wife, Edith, was injured when the gang of 15 invaded the home at Riara Ridge in Limuru.

Lawyer Akhaabi alleged yesterday that the attack was "obviously aimed at the person of Mr Matiba".

Mr Akhaabi said that there was nothing wrong for a person to openly advocate a change.

* KANU To Review Voting System, Expulsions

90AF0344E Nairobi DAILY REVIEW in English
21 Jun 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Charles Kimathi and Catherine Gicheru]

[Text] The KANU [Kenya African National Union] National Executive Committee (NEC) yesterday recommended the establishment of a ten-man team to look into the party's electoral process and expulsion of members.

At the same time, the NEC recommended the creation of the seat of a national vice-chairman to harmonize party administration from the grassroots to the national level.

The members of the review committee to be chaired by the party's Vice-President, Professor George Saitoti, are the national chairman, Mr Oloo Aringo, Cabinet Ministers Nicholas Biwott, Elijah Mwangale, George Muhoho, Professor Sam Ongeru and Dr Njoroge Mungai.

Others are Assistant Ministers Shariff Nassir, Abdi Ogle and the national organizing secretary, Mr Kalonzo Musyoka.

They were asked to review "with speed" such issues like the 70 percent nomination rule, the queuing system of voting and the merits or demerits of the disciplinary method of expelling members from the party.

Briefing the press at his KICC office last night, the party's secretary-general, Mr Joseph Kamotho, said the committee was asked to be "as open minded as practically possible for the good of the nation."

It was also recommended that the term of office for KANU officials be extended to five years from the current three years to bring it in line with the country's parliamentary term of office.

And to revitalize the party links at all levels, it was recommended that party branches at all levels hold meetings as frequently as possible but at least once every three months.

The National Governing Council endorsed a recommendation to introduce a provision in the constitution empowering the national Executive Committee (NEC) to make rules governing the party from time to time. This, Mr Kamotho said, would increase administrative efficiency.

The NEC also recommended the amendment of Article 3 of the party constitution to provide for affiliate members of the party. This would harmonize the affiliation of the giant women's organization, Maendeleo Ya Wanawake and the Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU).

Said Mr Kamotho: "Other interested organizations or institutions can therefore be catered for under this new provision."

It was also recommended that all branch treasurers become members of the national Governing Council (GC) in view of the importance the party laid on finance management.

The GC approved a recommendation by NEC that all treasurers become members of party organs over them.

On the KANU youthwing, it was recommended that it be known as the KANU Youth League which should be strengthened and revitalized to enable the members to continue assisting the country's security and administration personnel.

These recommendations will be presented to today's KANU National delegates Conference to be held at the Moi International Stadium's gymnasium at 11 am for discussion.

The two meetings which lasted the whole of yesterday were chaired by the President Moi.

Mr Kamotho said the meetings expressed "grave concern" about the "blatant arrogance of a few people to question the statements made by the President."

He said the meetings resolved that all those who have been in the last few months contradicting President Moi's statements and thereby showing "disrespect to the President to cease forthwith."

The meetings, Mr Kamotho said, strongly endorsed and supported "whatever measures the Government would take against anybody who played around with the Presidency and any other institution established by law."

Mr Kamotho denied suggestions that the meetings had been called in response to the mounting pressure by proponents of multi-parties calling for changes in the party constitution.

He said he proposed the "Kenya We Want" conference was no longer necessary since it had been overtaken by

the events of the last three months whereby wananchi had in public rallies addressed by the President, declared their support for the single-party system of Government under KANU.

"What more can anyone want. The public rallies have gone far beyond any meeting, conference or public referendum that can be held anywhere in the world. The meetings have been the most democratic expression by Kenyans."

Mr Kamotho said those expressing contrary opinions had no room since Kenyans had unanimously declared their intentions to be governed and led by President Moi and KANU.

"Those who have any dissenting opinion and have not said so in the last three months are cowards," said Mr Kamotho.

He said issues raised by former Cabinet Ministers Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia, never featured in the two meetings. "Their names were not even mentioned."

Mr Matiba and Mr Rubia have for the past few months featured prominently in the media calling for multi-party system of Government.

Mr Kamotho said it was an indication of the country's democracy that people were allowed to express their opinions relating to the country's political future.

"How else could Kenyans of all backgrounds have contributed to the discussion?" he asked.

President Moi arrived at Parliament Buildings, where the meetings were held, at 10:30 am.

On Arrival for the NEC meeting, President Moi talked to the Press for about five minutes at Parliament Buildings.

* Kuria Defends CPK Against Government Attacks

90AF0344B Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
18 Jun 90 pp 1-2

[Article by Makau Niko]

[Text] Archbishop Manasses Kuria said yesterday that the CPK—The Church of the Province of Kenya—will never be a State church or agree to succumb to secularism and all wishes of the government.

The Most Rev Kuria, who was preaching at St Mathews CPK Langata, Nairobi said: "We cannot be a Government church. Kenya would err to have a State church."

The archbishop told the congregation that the CPK had been insulted and falsely accused by many people, "among them leaders whose tongues have become very loose". He said such people had become idle talkers.

He said: "The Church of the Province of Kenya which I lead and serve has been ridiculed, insulted, abused and falsely accused through the Press and other media."

The archbishop defended his church against charges of disloyalty, foreign allegiance and other allegations by politicians.

He said: "God knows all about us and knows that we do not lie when we say that we are not guilty of what we are accused of."

Archbishop Kuria said many people, among them leaders, had degenerated in their faith, told lies and slandered others.

He said the CPK did not owe any ecclesiastical or political loyalty to anybody outside Kenya, but to God only.

He said the CPK would always stand by the truth and would continue preaching against social and political evils without fear or hesitation.

He dismissed allegations of complicity with colonialists which, he said, had been levelled against CPK church leaders—that they masqueraded as pastors during the colonial era in Kenya and killed many of their brothers and sisters because they were regarded as loyalists.

The prelate said: "Is this a truth or a lie? We know of no pastor who ever killed a single person, what we know for sure is that some believers within CPK and also from other churches were killed during that time."

Archbishop Kuria denied allegations against him which, he said, were being perpetrated by deceitful people with loose tongues that he had rigged his way into church leadership.

"Rigged? How can I rig when I am fighting rigging? I was called by God to His church and the church elected me and enthroned me to be their archbishop constitutionally," Archbishop Kuria told the congregation.

The congregation included the archbishop's chaplain, Rev Edward Kirogo and the Vicar of St Mathews CPK Church, Rev Simon Muraguri.

The CPK prelate said: "I wonder why some of our leaders have chosen to discredit themselves by making false utterances, even in public. Don't we have wise men and women among us and wise leaders who can point out the danger we face if we are going the way we are going?" posed the preacher.

He told the faithful of the CPK to continue speaking the truth.

Somalia

Siad Receives Iraq, UAE, Kuwait Envoys

EA2407210390 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1400 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] Last night at the Presidency, the president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, received separately the Iraqi

ambassador, Mr. Hikmat 'Abd-al-Sattar, and of the UAE, 'Abd-al-Hadi 'Abd Wahid, as well as the Kuwaiti charge d'affaires, Mr. Mudar Salman, with whom he discussed the current misunderstanding between the three fraternal Arab countries. He advised that a peaceful solution be found, stressing that this would be in the interests of their countries and the Arab peoples in general. The envoys pledged to convey the SDR president's message to their respective leaders.

Siad Cites Poor Security, Asks 'Urgent Steps'

EA2407212690 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1850 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Excerpts] The sixth session of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] Central Committee third congress ended its sitting today at 1515 following a debate on the country's security and economy, as well as the restructuring of regional and district administration. The session, which had its fourth sitting today under the chairmanship of the secretary general of the SRSP and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, discussed the security and economic problems existing in the country and the best ways of solving them.

The secretary general of the SRSP, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, who addressed the sitting, spoke on the situation in the country regarding security and the economy, pointing out that without security there could be no progress. Comrade Siad acknowledged that security is poor and that there is a need to take urgent steps to rectify this. He said that in order to ensure security and stability, it is imperative to improve the quality of the security forces and provide them with the services they require to discharge their national duties.

Turning to the economy, Comrade Siad said that in order to surmount the economic and financial problems of the country, there is a need to increase output in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and trade. He also called on financial institutions and banks to work jointly towards dealing with the economic problems and to work hard in the proper collection of taxes. [passage omitted]

Comrade Siad also said committees should be urgently named to be sent to the regions and districts to restore stability and to explain to the people the program on the amendments made to the Constitution. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

President Thanks U.S. for Aiding Road Repairs

EA1907215890 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1715 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Excerpts] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has thanked the U.S. Government for assisting in the repair of roads in

the country as part of the great drive to rehabilitate these roads. The president gave thanks yesterday when talking with the inhabitants of Ukenyenge village in Shinyanga District, Shinyanga Region, after inspecting the construction of the Kanawa-Kalitu road, which is among the many roads with a total length of 314 km being constructed with U.S. aid in Shinyanga Region. The following is a part of the speech.

[Begin Mwinyi recording] We all remember that once the yellow maize [imported from the United States] was our savior. Today we have forgotten that. You are your own saviors now. The liberator of this land is you, the peasants, who have labored tirelessly, thus, for four years running we are feeding ourselves. We only lack enough sugar but, God willing, one day we will also be able to feed ourselves with that commodity. In our economic recovery drive, we suddenly realized that we have started in the middle. For anything to be successful, you have to start from the very beginning. I say this because after all the efforts you made, we observed that your crops do not move from where they are because of the lack of roads. So, the roads you now see are part of your government's efforts to revive the economy by starting at the very beginning, the roads. When the roads are in a good state, then your crops will reach the towns, ports, and foreign countries for those crops which we export, like the cotton you grow. I would like to seize this opportunity to thank the U.S. Government on your behalf [applause]

The Americans have volunteered to help us construct our rural roads. That is why you see this one in front of you. Our American brothers have contributed large sums: they have provided more than 240 million shillings—millions not thousands—240 million shillings in constructing these roads. Therefore, I would like on your behalf, your government, your party, and myself, to thank the United States for this help. [applause]

This road under construction, you will see, is not only used by you for transporting your crops. This road has attracted even those with heavy trucks from Burundi and Rwanda because it is a short cut for vehicles coming from Dar es Salaam. So you will see heavy loads, Dar es Salaam bound-trucks passing here. [passage omitted] We will continue to ask our American donors to help us make this road a more permanent one than it is today so that it will help us in our economic recovery drive. [passage omitted].

It is because of you that this current year we plan to sell food abroad, to sell 100,000 metric tons of maize abroad. All this is because you have worked hard. [passage omitted]

The government has deployed police throughout the country to safeguard peace, but this force alone is not enough. You, the citizens, should help in this just as you are helping your government in its efforts for economic recovery. Praise be to the traditional guards. Keep it up. Another thing is that the country will never prosper if there is no security and justice.

In recent years, we have seen that justice has been lost and replaced by injustice. The manifestation of injustice is corruption and bribery. Corruption is now rampant. You cannot do anything unless you give bribes. If you have a car and want a license you are told to come back tomorrow, and tomorrow, you are told the day after tomorrow and so on. You go and come back until your shoes are worn out and still nothing has been accomplished. When you start hawking peanuts or oranges the municipal official comes around saying that you bring rubbish and that you must move along as you do not have a license in the first place. They do not know that these hawkers give services to our people, for not all people have the means to go and eat a 600-shilling meal in a hotel. Some can only afford a piece of a roasted cassava and a cup of water before continuing with their work until the evening. When you want to do that you are told: no, no, but when you give bribes, you are protected. This is unbearable.

So, each of you must be on guard to completely erase this habit of bribery. The government is exerting every effort. The iron broom is in full swing. [applause] However, it is only in action against a few people about whom we receive reports. Many are going scot free as we have not received information about them. This information is concealed by you. Thus, we all must volunteer to give information about the receivers of bribes so that we can identify them and bring them to book. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Minister Condemns Killings of WFP Officials

EA2107145190 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] The minister of state, Office of the President, in charge of Karamoja affairs, Mr. Anthony Butele, has strongly condemned the senseless ambushes and killings of the World Food Program [WFP] officials who were carrying food for the needy in Karamoja region early this month.

In a statement issued in Kampala this afternoon, Mr. Butele said the government will do everything possible to ensure the security of the WFP while implementing their relief operations in Karamoja. The bankruptcy of the rebels, he said, is now clear to the world community, as this incident is one of those perpetuated by the rebels to frustrate the work of the world community to the needy in Karamoja who, because of adverse weather conditions, cannot, despite all commendable efforts, ensure that they grow adequate food for themselves for the time being.

Museveni Urges Legal Changes, End to Corruption

EA2507085890 Nairobi KNA in English
1445 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] Kampala, 24 July (PANA)—Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has said that Uganda needs to replace its colonial British legal structure with one consonant with the country's socio-economic circumstances.

Opening a four-day judicial conference organised by the Uganda judiciary in Kampala yesterday, Museveni said most of the legal procedures were not relevant to the country's needs.

He said that many Ugandans were ignorant of their legal rights and that it was necessary to educate the public through radio, television and the print media.

Museveni also urged the magistrates and judges to demonstrate to the people the process of arriving at a just trial, so as to leave all parties contented and without grudges that the magistrate or judge was bribed. If justice must be for all, then it must be understood by all and accessible to all, he said.

The president expressed concern over the allegations of corruption in the judiciary. He said that rural folk complain to him about corrupt magistrates. I hear some magistrates cannot deliver judgement unless they are seen (bribed) by the concerned parties, he said.

He also noted public concern over delays in the investigations of cases and the loss of police files saying in such cases corruption could not be ruled out.

The president also showed dissatisfaction about the granting of bail to people with very serious cases who consequently jump bail or continue with their malpractices.

The minister of justice and attorney general, George Kanyeihamba, said that the independence of the judiciary should not be tampered with.

The conference has drawn participants from ministries, Uganda's Makerere University, the Army and other legal institutions.

Museveni Reiterates NRM Commitment to Rule of Law

EA2407124490 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has reiterated the NRM [National Resistance Movement] administration's total commitment to the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, the dignity of man and the promotion and protection of the fundamental freedoms and human rights.

Opening a four-day judicial conference at the Kampala Sheraton Hotel this morning, the president said the NRM government's unshakeable belief in equal justice for all is as firm as its belief in the equal rights of all the people regardless of sex, color, race, religion or nationality. He explained to the judges, lawyers, magistrates and other cadres concerned with enforcement of law and justice that the government's primary concern in safeguarding those rights is to ensure that the people of Uganda enjoy economic and social benefits of their sweat.

President Museveni also stressed that in order for the people to enjoy their democracy in the real sense, there must be efficient and respected institutions that are part

and parcel of the democracy and the rule of law capable of helping the government to provide peace, security and the well-being of all the citizens.

Border Security Meeting With Zaire Opens

EA2407155890 *Kampala Domestic Service in English*
0700 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] A two-day border security meeting between Uganda and Zaire has opened in Kasese with a call on both sides to implement the resolutions that were passed in previous meetings. In his opening remarks, the district administrator, Kasese, Mr. Peter Teko Lokeris, noted that there is need to seek a permanent solution to enhance peace and unity among the people of the two countries. Mr. (Kitembe Mando), who led a four-man Zaire delegation, expressed hope and desire that the meeting will come out with a solution.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution congratulating President Yoweri Museveni upon his recent election as chairman of OAU. The Uganda delegation to the meeting includes the district administrators of Kabale, Mr. Richard Barigayomwe, Mrs Bigirwa, of Bundibugyo, Mr. Kamacherere, and security officers.

Museveni Receives Burundi Transport Minister

EA2107163790 *Kampala Domestic Service in English*
1700 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has received a message from President Pierre Buyoya of Burundi. The message was delivered to the president this afternoon at State House, Entebbe, by the Burundi minister of transport and telecommunications, Lieutenant Colonel Simon Rusuku, who has been on a visit to Uganda to inaugurate Air Burundi flights from Bujumbura to Entebbe. In his message, President Buyoya congratulated President Museveni on his election as OAU chairman. He said that Mr. Museveni's election is not only an honor to Uganda but also Burundi and the whole region. He said that President Museveni's election means that Africa has paid tribute to Mr. Museveni for his pan-African (?spirit) as well as his struggle for the dignity and freedom of the people of Uganda and Africa as a whole.

Earlier, Museveni assured the Burundi minister that Uganda is ready to share its [word indistinct] to transport her cargo. He said that the principle of using a railway is very important because it reduces transport costs.

The minister of transport and communications, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, told President Museveni that during the visit of the Burundi minister, discussions were held centering on air communications, (?the use) of Uganda railways by Burundi (?cargo) and establishment of telephone links between the two countries. Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda said that as a result of the discussions, a Uganda delegation will leave for Bujumbura next week to hold more discussions. He assured the president that Uganda and Burundi are very happy with the progress so far made. [passage omitted]

Air Cargo, Trade Accord With Libya Reached

EA2407150390 *Kampala Domestic Service in English*
0400 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] The Libyan airlines will start cargo operations [to Uganda] via Dubai next month. This is announced in a statement issued in Kampala yesterday by the foreign and regional cooperation ministry following the end of the second session of Uganda-Libya permanent joint commission meeting in Tripoli last Saturday. The statement added that the Uganda airlines and the Libyan airlines are to finalize outstanding arrangements in recently signed air agreement by concluding a commercial agreement.

In regard to trade exchange, the two sides noted the 1989 barter trade protocol has never been implemented due to problems relating to transport and commodity prices. Accordingly, the permanent joint commission reaffirmed the necessity to (?review) and implement the 1989 barter trade protocol, the need to increase the volume of the commodities for exchange based on internationally agreeable prices and specifications as agreed in the trade protocol.

In the area of technical and cultural cooperation, both sides agreed to cooperate in the fields of culture, education, information, science, and technology.

The statement says that meetings were held in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere and the two sides discussed matters relating to trade exchange, transport, joint ventures, financial cooperation, (?sports) facilities, technical and cultural cooperation. During the meeting, the Ugandan delegation met the secretaries for general people's committees for treasury, commerce, transport and telecommunications, and oil. The Uganda delegation was led by the minister of commerce, Mr. Paul Etiang. Other members of the delegation included the minister of finance, Dr. Crispus Kiyonga; the minister of energy, Mr. Richard Kaijuka; and the minister of state for foreign and regional affairs, Mr. Omara Atubo.

ANC Member Seeks Refuge at U.S. Consulate**Seeks 'To Pressure' Bush**

*MB2307114290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1136 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Excerpt] Durban July 23 SAPA—A man alleged to be a member of the military wing of the ANC [African National Congress], Bhukumusa Jabulani Ximba, took refuge in the American Consulate in Durban at 11AM [0900 GMT] Monday [23 July], seeking political asylum.

The 38-year-old senior laboratory technician chemistry at the University of Zululand walked into an unsuspecting consulate office in Durban's Smith Street and told the United States Information Services director, Johan Dickson, "I am seeking political asylum." He initially asked for the consul-general, Mr Tex Harris, who had been transferred back to U.S. last week.

Mr Dickson said he had been in contact with the SA [South African] Government and the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria to discuss the issue.

At the consulate, where tension was evident, a queue of visiting American citizens was building up as staff stalled the normal workings of the office.

Unaware of the tense situation a group of about 15 black students sat in the consulate's library watching a rerun of the Ted Koppel ABC interview with ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela.

Reporters were not allowed through to Mr Dickson's office where Mr Ximba was sitting with the ANC convenor for southern Natal, Patrick Lekota, who had arrived at the building within minutes of Mr Ximba seeking refuge.

A flash of impatience was shown by Mr Dickson who, under pressure, castigated journalists for using consulate telephones to file stories.

Other members of the consulate staff sat stoney-faced and refused to discuss the issue.

An hour and a half after Mr Ximba has sought refuge, no SA Police had visited the building or were anywhere in sight. [passage omitted]

Mr Dickson said he would know definitely whether Mr Ximba would be granted asylum by Monday night.

Before taking refuge in the consulate, Mr Ximba said he had been in hiding since his house in K 945 Umlazi was raided at 11AM last Monday.

An ANC source said it was believed that a large cache of weapons, including hand grenades and limpet mines, was confiscated by a joint task force of KwaZulu and South African Police.

Mr Ximba said he chose the American Consulate in order to pressure U.S. President George Bush into not

meeting with State President F.W. der Klerk "until the whole question of detention and the treatment of political prisoners—while the ANC is committed to negotiations—is resolved."

He is 38 and divorced with two children aged 12 and four.

A spokesman for Foreign Affairs in Pretoria confirmed that a man, allegedly a member of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe], took refuge in the American Consulate in Durban.

"We are aware of this, and in contact with the American Consulate in Pretoria." [sentene as received]

The Department did not want to give any further comment.

The spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria said Mr Ximba was holding discussions with U.S. Consulate officials.

He said Mr Ximba had some "legal problems" and U.S. officials were determining whether they could be of any assistance to him.

Surrender Arranged

*MB2407060090 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] The Durban ANC [African National Congress] member who sought refuge in the U.S. Consulate spent the night in the consular offices. As Carmel Rickard reports, he is due to leave the premises this morning.

[Begin Rickard recording] It is expected that Bhukumusa Ximba will leave the consulate around 0900 [0700 GMT] this morning, and hand himself over to the police. In terms of an arrangement made last night between police, top ANC officials, his lawyers, and U.S. officials, he will be charged under the Arms and Ammunitions Act and then immediately appear in court. This follows negotiations between U.S. and South African authorities yesterday over his fate, after he entered the consulate and asked for asylum.

His lawyers said Ximba feared the police were looking for him after they searched his home last week. According to ANC sources, an arms cache was found at his home.

Ximba's attitude is that he is willing to face charges, but he is not prepared to be detained under the provisions of security legislation, which provides for indefinite detention and solitary confinement. [end recording]

Leaves Consulate 24 Jul

*MB2407083490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0816 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] Pretoria July 24 SAPA—The United States Embassy in Pretoria has announced that ANC [African National Congress] member Bhukumusa Jabulani Ximba, who sought refuge in the U.S. Consulate General in Durban on Monday, left the consulate on Tuesday morning of his own free will.

The full U.S. Embassy statement released on Tuesday morning, read:

"The American Embassy has confirmed that Mr. Bhekumusa Jabulani Ximba, who yesterday (Monday) sought refuge in the American Consulate General in Durban, left the consulate general this morning (Tuesday) of his own free will.

"His decision to leave the consulate general followed discussions with the consulate staff, Mr. Ximba's lawyer, the ANC and the SA [South Africa] authorities."

According to an embassy spokesman on Monday, Mr. Ximba had initially said he was seeking political asylum.

Mr. Ximba, apparently a member of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, [Spear of the Nation] had been in hiding since his house in Umlazi, near Durban, was raided last week.

ANC sources said it was believed a large cache of weapons was confiscated by a joint task force of kwaZulu police and the SAP [South African Police].

The 38-year-old senior laboratory technician in chemistry at the University of Zululand walked into the consulate office in Smith Street at 11 a.m. on Monday and told the U.S. information services director, John Dickson: "I am seeking political asylum".

Mr. Patrick Lekota, ANC convenor for southern Natal, who arrived at the building within minutes of Mr. Ximba, said he had sought a meeting with Mr. Dickson to insure Mr. Ximba would be well-treated while at the consulate.

He also confirmed Mr. Ximba was an ANC activist.

Before taking refuge in the consulate, Mr. Ximba said he had been in hiding since his house in K945 Umlazi was raided at 11 a.m. on Monday last week.

He said he chose the American Consulate to pressure U.S. President George Bush into not meeting State President F.W. de Klerk "until the whole question of detention and the treatment of political prisoners—while the ANC is committed to negotiations—is resolved."

Slovo Denies SACP Involved in 'Sinister' Plot

*MB2307102990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1017 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] Johannesburg July 23 SAPA—Insinuations that the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] was involved "in some sinister Red plot" were strongly denied by SACP Secretary General Joe Slovo on Monday [23 July].

"The SACP categorically denies recent government allegations of some sinister Red plot. Having failed miserably in its attempt to suppress the party legally, the regime is now reverting to Red-scare tactics," Mr Slovo said in a statement.

"These tactics, and especially their timing, come as no surprise to us. On Sunday July 29 the party will be launching as a legal formation at a mass rally at Soccer City, Soweto.

"(President F.W.) de Klerk's allegations are a clear attempt to interfere with our rally. His attempt will fail as surely as every other endeavour to eradicate communist ideas and communist organisation from the soil of South Africa.

"We are confident that our mass rally on Sunday will provide a resounding reply to De Klerk. In fact, despite 40 years of illegality, we confidently predict that the rally will be the largest party rally in the 69 years of our existence. It is our mass popularity, not some fabricated Red plot that really worries De Klerk," Mr Slovo added.

The SACP had never concealed the fact that many of its members were "active soldiers" in the ranks of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK], the armed wing of the African National Congress [ANC].

"We are proud of their commitment and courage. But party members in the ranks of MK operate under the strict discipline of the ANC and its command structures. As MK operatives they do not fall under any separate party command.

"It is well known that the ANC has committed itself to pursuing the armed struggle, until such time as the basic preconditions for normal political activity exist in our country. One major obstacle to such normalisation is the Internal Security Act under which the regime is presently holding as many as 150 ANC members incommunicado.

"As long as such laws exist, those who are accused of participating in spurious Red plots do not even enjoy the most basic democratic right of reply," Mr Slovo's statement said.

CP Files Charges Against ANC's Hani

*MB2307125490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1208 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[By Neil Oelofse]

[Text] Pretoria, July 23, SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] on Monday [23 July] threw itself into the fray surrounding the ANC's [African National Congress] alleged extended military offensive and the subsequent arrest of about 40 Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing—MK] cadres when it announced it was filing charges against MK chief Chris Hani.

CP leader Andries Treurnicht said in a statement that the party's spokesman of justice, Mr. Chris de Jager, had

filed charges with the police against Mr. Hani in view of the ANC military leader's remarks that the armed struggle would continue, that armed insurgents were still entering the country, and that the ANC would seize power by force if necessary.

Dr. Treurnicht called on the government to cancel its second round of pre-negotiation talks with the ANC on August 6 in view of Mr. Hani's "blatant declaration of war" on behalf of the ANC.

"His (Mr. Hani's) actions in this regard are a direct contravention of Article 54(1) of the Internal Security Act," Dr. Treurnicht said, adding infiltration by "ANC terrorists" was reaching alarming proportions.

The Internal Security Act is the piece of "oppressive legislation" the ANC most wants removed from the statute books. The organization has repeatedly referred to the act in its demands for the removal of so-called stumbling blocks to negotiation.

The CP's attack on Mr. Hani for his "armed struggle" remarks are not the first. State President F.W. de Klerk said earlier the remarks were contrary to the spirit of the historic Groote Schuur minute agreed to by both the government and the ANC and promised to take the matter up with the ANC at the next pre-negotiation meeting.

Dr. Treurnicht said it was "dumbfounding" that Mr. Hani had not been arrested yet and charged the government, by refusing to arrest Mr. Hani, was "promoting the incidence of black-on-white violence in South Africa."

"While the government places a ransom of R[and]50,000 on the head of Piet Rudolph, it allows Chris Hani to freely plan and promote the ANC's violence against white South Africa."

He said CP leaders would have been arrested had they announced an offensive against the government similar to the one contained in Mr. Hani's statement.

AWB Secretary Decries Hani Remarks

*MB2307155390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1529 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] Ventersdorp July 23 SAPA—The white population of South Africa was becoming more and more sober and shocked by the government's detention of rightwingers, while ANC [African National Congress] members were released to break security laws, the chief secretary of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB], Mr C.A. Smit, said on Monday.

He was referring to a statement in Transkei last week by Mr Chris Hani, head of the African National Congress military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, that the ANC would seize power by force if it did not shift in handing over power.

Mr Smit said the head of the SA Communist Party, Mr Joe Slovo, had admitted at the weekend that Mr Hani's views were shared by most top members of the ANC.

"There can therefore be no doubt that the ANC is busy preparing itself militarily to force the government to capitulate completely at the negotiations table. It will be expected of the government to do away with the protection of minority rights as already announced by (Mr Nelson) Mandela and to accept a one-man-one-vote government."

"It is clear that the ANC has taken advantage of the release of communist and ANC leaders and the entry of other terrorists into the country to bring about a militant army."

He said Mr Hani should have been summarily held in terms of Article 29 and all discussions with the ANC should have been immediately cancelled. However, the government carried on after the head of the ANC's military wing had made a challenge of war.

"The discovery of arms caches surely shows that Hani is serious about the deployment of ANC forces. Meanwhile, every opportunity is grabbed by the government and the media to move the emphasis of these murderous tactics from the ANC onto rightwingers who are suddenly seen as a great threat to law and order."

He said the Executive Council of the AWB had never had any negotiation or agreement with the ANC. Mr Hani's claims were considered a declaration of war against the government.

"Hani is warned: The AWB accepts his provocative challenges in the same spirit in which he made them. If the ANC want to take over our armed forces or want to maintain law and order in their place, all hell will break loose in the RSA and the Boers will root them out."

Leading Natal ANC Official Detained

*MB2407082090 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] A leading ANC [African National Congress] official has been detained in Natal. The ANC's southern Natal convenor Terror Lekota says Billy Nair was picked up last night.

Nair has in the past been jailed for 20 years for his activities as part of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

He was one of six activists who staged a dramatic sit-in at the British consulate in Durban in 1984. Nair has served on the southern Natal convening committee of the ANC.

Lekota says the action against him points to a hardening of attitudes on the part of the government.

Policeman in Death Squad Inquiry Found Dead

*MB2407072090 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] A South African policeman who gave evidence about alleged security forces' involvement in political

assassinations has been found shot to death. Police said the body of the officer, Colonel (Brian Groeneveld), was found in the open veld near Pretoria.

Details of an alleged secret death squad involving the police and army emerged last year, and at a subsequent inquiry witnesses said it had been responsible for attacks on local and international anti-apartheid activists.

The inquiry's findings have not yet been published.

Transkei's Holomisa Explains Arms at Umtata Rally

*MB2407064090 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] Transkei's military ruler has explained the presence of arms at a rally in Umtata. The rally was addressed by ANC [African National Congress] [Umkhonto we Sizwe] chief of staff [title as heard] Chris Hani who, along with at least 10 guards, carried an AK-47 assault rifle.

Major General Bantu Holomisa says the arms were part of a security plan to protect Hani, who has had a price put on his head by the right wing.

He compared the situation to rightwing rallies, saying no noise was made about armed people at AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] rallies.

Holomisa said he allowed Hani to use a Transkei Defense Force helicopter to take him between two meetings, and said he would consider the same request should it be made by other political organizations.

Police Official on SACP Role in ANC Infiltration

*MB2307204590 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] The head of the South African Police Public Relations Directorate, Major General Herman Stadler, says it appears that the South African Communist Party [SACP] played a prominent role in the recent infiltration of ANC [African National Congress] insurgents into South Africa. General Stadler said it was difficult to determine whether the SACP had hoped to derail negotiations between the government and the ANC through such actions.

He said in an interview with the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] that the police were busy with the investigation in which 40 insurgents were arrested and a large quantity of weapons seized. He said he hoped that the investigation would be completed within days.

General Stadler said although the investigation had dealt a serious blow to radicals in this country it was not directed at the ANC but at people who broke the law.

Bophuthatswana Party Allies With ANC

*MB2307071290 Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL
in English 23 Jul 90 p 3*

[By Cassandra Moodley]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] has gained a foothold in Bophuthatswana, with the National Seoposengwe Party [NSP] declaring its alliance with the ANC and all democratic movements opposed to apartheid.

The opposition party—which sees its role changing into the current political climate—had told a visiting delegation of German members of parliament last week that Bophuthatswana's independence was illegitimate.

Commenting on a possible change in their political direction Seoposengwe representatives said: "The NSP was formed in 1972 to address itself to the South African government.

"We filled the gap the ANC left in Bophuthatswana.

"Since the unbanning of the ANC the questions of our political direction seems quite obvious—to align ourselves with organisations like the ANC."

The party is also clear their position on negotiations is one with the ANC.

"Our statement of aims and principles is based on the Freedom Charter 1955 [an ANC policy document]."

This was the background of talks between the NSP and the German visitors who had come to investigate conditions in the homeland.

At a press conference after the visit, Seoposengwe said the visiting delegation were not very receptive to criticism of President Lucas Mangope and the homeland system.

They told the Germans they wanted an undivided democratic country, and that foreign powers should not dictate the form of government the new order should take as it should be decided by the people.

Seoposengwe said the homeland was created by the South African government and not Bophuthatswana's people.

"If we are a creation of apartheid and apartheid comes to an end we therefore have to end."

The party said the election of 1977 were not an accurate reflection of who favoured independence.

But there are no records of figures because the Mangope government say computer records were destroyed.

"That is why President Lucas Mangope will not agree to an open referendum."

Seoposengwe said the Germans should not be visiting the homeland but "should talk to the South African Government. They run this land. They make the decisions."

The NSP also told the Germans of the restrictions placed on them, particularly under subsection 31 of the Internal Security Act, which means their activities must first be sanctioned by the minister of law and order.

Although the ANC views Seoposengwe favourably, resistance organisations like the Black Consciousness Movement and the Pan Africanist Congress regard members of the party as "homeland stooges" since they operate within the system.

At the Conference for A Democratic Future last December, these resistance groups clashed on attendance of homeland groups including Seoposengwe.

Seoposengwe, however still maintains that its presence in parliament is a tactical move.

Police Say Arrests of ANC Members Continue

MB2307133590 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Text] A spokesman for law and order [as heard], Captain Peet Bothma, says arrests of ANC [African National Congress] insurgents are continuing and that more arms caches are expected to be found.

Interviewed by the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], he said the arrests could include other senior members of the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

Meanwhile, the State Security Council and the national executive of the ANC began meeting this morning, and our political staff says the arrests and remarks by the leader of the ANC's military wing, Mr. Chris Hani, in Transkei last week are expected to figure high on the agenda.

Sisulu Comments on Arrest of ANC Operatives

MB2207110790 Johannesburg SABA in English 1059 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Johannesburg July 22 SABA—The ANC [African National Congress] on Sunday [22 July] parried accusations that it had broken the operations in South Africa, charging instead that Pretoria had gone against the reconciliatory nature of the agreement.

Responding to reports of the arrests of ANC military wing operatives, ANC internal leadership core chief, Mr Walter Sisulu, acknowledged that greater infiltration was underway, but pointed out his organisation had not ended hostilities.

"I am aware that there have been significant arrests over the past few weeks. I understand that two senior people—but not national executive members—have been arrested. I think the name of one senior Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] person is Siphosiso Nyanda.

"People have always been infiltrating here since we launched our armed struggle in the sixties, but under the new climate, it can be expected that many more would return to South Africa."

The arrests would not put a damper on talks between the ANC and Mr de Klerk's delegation, Mr Sisulu said.

"Obviously, the arrests are unwelcome. It does break the spirit of the Groote Schuur minute, but does not affect it on a practical level. The issue will obviously be raised when we go to the table on August 6. We intend meeting on that date—it would give both parties a chance to iron out issues such as these," said the veteran ANC official.

While the Police did not say how many were arrested, media reports said up to 40 MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe] cadres had been apprehended across the country. Mines, combat rifles and a rocket launcher were among the weapons seized. The police did not supply a time-frame for the arrests.

The revelations are the latest in a series of hiccups that have affected the spirit of the groote schuur minute.

ANC-supported consumer boycotts—and more recently its thumbs up for the land "occupation" campaign of the UDF [United Democratic Front]—have often led to accusations of breaching the reconciliatory nature of the document.

And last week, MK chief Chris Hani caused a rumpus when he told a gathering in the Transkei that his organisation was continuing with military missions.

"The ANC might have to seize power if the government did not shift or share it," he said.

Those comments drew a stern rebuke from President de Klerk who said it would be brought up with the ANC leadership.

However, it is not known whether the issue was discussed when Mr Nelson Mandela held a surprise meeting with the state president in Pretoria on Friday last week.

Despite these "irritations", talks were on course, said Mr Sisulu.

The ANC's NEC [National Executive Committee] holds a two-day meeting on Monday and Tuesday to map out its strategy for the August 6 meeting.

ANC's Hani Addresses Umtata Meeting

MB2207100990 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] military chief, Chris Hani, has addressed a meeting in Umtata. The meeting was attended by parents whose children are either members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing—MK] or died in action.

Hani said MK must work jointly with the Transkei Defense Force and the Transkei Police to defend Transkei. He said Transkei has produced the best cadres and commanders in the ANC's military wing.

Hani will address a rally at Umtata's Independence Stadium at noon today and later in the afternoon he will address a second rally in Butterworth.

Perez de Cuellar Comments on UN Report

*MB2107175690 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 21 Jul 90*

[Text] The UN secretary general, Dr. Perez de Cuellar, says that reforms in South Africa are fundamental and further imaginative measures are necessary to ensure that the process succeeds.

Dr. de Cuellar presented his report on apartheid to the General Assembly. The report had been compiled by the UN officials who visited South Africa in June.

In his speech, Dr. de Cuellar gave an outline of the aspects which the UN mission were to investigate.

[Begin De Cuellar recording in English] I instructed the team to concentrate its attention on four specific areas. These were: the creation of a climate conducive to negotiations; the introduction of an atmosphere free of violence; the process of negotiation towards a constitutional order; and, the question of specific measures which enhanced or obstructed the process of ending apartheid. [end recording]

Mandela Receives Mercedes, Addresses Ciskei Rally

*MB2207153590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1515 GMT 22 Jul 90*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Mdantsane, Ciskei, July 22 SAPA—More than 50,000 people packed Mdantsane's Sisa Dukashe Stadium, in the Ciskei on Sunday afternoon to watch National Union of Metalworkers of SA (NUMSA) representatives hand over a top-of-the-range Mercedes Benz to ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Mr. Nelson Mandela.

The car was presented to the ANC leader by NUMSA workers at Mercedes Benz of SA [South Africa] (MBSA) East London branch as a token of their appreciation of his leadership in the fight against apartheid.

An emotional Mr. Mandela told the jubilant crowd the red Mercedes Benz 500SE would "forever remind us of the blood the workers and people of our country have shed in the liberation struggle".

"Our people continue to die in Natal and the red colour of this car will constitute a daily challenge to us to stop the violence there and the violence of apartheid."

A NUMSA representative and MBSA worker, Mr. Phillip Groom, told the crowd the decision to build the car was taken a day after Mr. Mandela's release on February 12.

He said NUMSA workers offered to work four hours without pay to contribute to the expense of the car.

"This is a small sign of our gratitude to Mr. Mandela. It is a gift of labour, a labour of love to you."

He added that the red colour was chosen as it stood for a symbol of the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance.

Mr. Mandela, accompanied by his wife Winnie, sat in the car in the stadium for a few moments before accepting the keys from Mr. Groom.

The ANC leader, back from a world tour, arrived at the stadium in a helicopter, accompanied by the Ciskei military ruler, Brig. Oupa Guozo.

Brig Guozo paid glowing tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Mandela and condemned those responsible for his incarceration for the last 27 years.

Mr. Mandela, showing signs of the ill-health that has recently plagued him said he had spoken to state presidents, leaders and parliaments throughout the world.

It was strange, however, he said, that "as Africans, we are unable to speak in the central parliament of our country, let alone participate in it as elected leaders".

He said all the people he had met had greeted him with the message: "Keep the pressure on, end apartheid now".

"The people of the world are as impatient as we are for the day of freedom to dawn. They have confidence that the ANC will bring about this result without delay."

He said his delegation had been assured assistance would be granted to it after liberation and had promised to join in the fight against poverty, hunger and homelessness.

Mr. Mandela issued a warning to people, who continue to "preach the philosophy of apartheid". They are hoping to postpone the day of freedom and were seeking confrontation with the majority of South Africans, he said.

"I refer to the heartless killers, who are murdering our people in Natal, as they did when they ambushed a bus last week."

The ANC leader confirmed the ANC-SA Government summit on August 6 where "We will review what's happened since the Groote Schuur talks".

"As the initiators of peace, we are determined to see talks to a successful end by engaging in dialogue and communication."

Mr. Mandela's new Mercedes, draped in two huge ANC and SACP flags, was unveiled to him and the crowd to

tumultuous applause. It is expected the car will be transported to Johannesburg for his use.

The rally was controlled by ANC marshalls, accompanied by armed Ciskei Defence Force soldiers. Speakers included the SA Youth Congress President, Peter Mokoba, and ANC NEDC [National Executive Committee—acronym as received] member, Mr. Steve Tswete.

Police Issue Unrest Report 22 Jul

MB2207082090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0716 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Pretoria July 22 SAPA—Herewith is the SAP's [South African Police] official overnight unrest report:

The following unrest-related incidents were reported over the past 24-hours:

At Happy Valley, near Bonnievale, Cape Town, a group of blacks blockaded a road and stoned two private vehicles. Police arrested one black youth.

At Kgakala, near Leeuwanderingstad, a black youth was arrested after stones were thrown at a police vehicle.

At Umlazi, near Durban, a hand-grenade was thrown at the house of a councillor, causing minor damage and no injuries.

At Katlehong, near Germiston, a group of blacks set a private vehicle alight, causing extensive damage.

At Vosloosrus, near Boksburg, groups of blacks stoned a private house and a private vehicle. Another private vehicle was set alight, causing extensive damage.

At Daveyton, near Benoni, six people were slightly injured when a detonator exploded in a coal stove.

At Bloemfontein, an unknown explosive device exploded at the entrance of the National Party offices. The front door was destroyed.

Police Issue Unrest Report 23 Jul

MB2307072590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0713 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Text] Pretoria July 23 SAPA—Herewith the SAP's [South African Police] official overnight unrest report:

The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

At Alexander Bay, western Cape, 11 persons were arrested for attending an illegal gathering.

At Wesseltown, near Ermelo, a private house was damaged in a petrolbomb attack. A black man was slightly injured.

At Everton, near Vanderbijlpark, the bodies of three black men were found. The three had been hacked to death.

At Sebokeng, near Vereeniging the following incidents were reported:

A private house was extensively damaged when it was set alight by a group of blacks.

Police arrested a black man after stones were thrown at police members. The man broke free and disappeared between a group of blacks. Police later found his body. It appears that he was stabbed to death.

Gunmen fired shots at a police vehicle. One member was slightly wounded and admitted to local hospital.

Two groups clashed. On the arrival of the police an assegai was thrown from the crowd. A member of the police was struck in the chest and fatally wounded.

23 Jul Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2307135490

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

ANC Should Declare 'Unequivocal' Cease-Fire—"Within a fortnight the ANC [African National Congress] and the Government will hold the most crucial of their pre-negotiation talks which could decide the future of the armed struggle, sanctions and a new constitution," notes Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 22 July in a page 14 editorial. "For its part, the ANC must speak with one voice and remove doubts about its intentions." "The ANC leadership must curb the militancy of people such as [ANC military wing leader] Mr Hani, whose dark threats of a military take-over hardly reassure uncertain whites and black moderates, and are sweet music to right-wing ears." "We urge the ANC to declare an unequivocal ceasefire to show the world, not least South Africa's jittery whites, it is genuine in trying every avenue for a peaceful solution."

THE STAR

ANC Holds 'Dominant' Position in Black Politics—"A cardinal axiom in planning for the future is to face political facts. In the context of the pending negotiations for a new constitution, the dominant position of the African National Congress in the black community is a central, inescapable fact," states Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 July in a page 16 editorial. "It is difficult to imagine a future in which the ANC will not be a major actor. It is a reality for which all South Africans, particularly the more myopic members of the white community, should prepare themselves."

United States 'Sponsor' of Angolan 'Slaughter'—A second editorial on the same page discusses Angola's civil war, stating "Jonas Savimbi appears to be backing off talks as he scents a military victory through U.S. aid." "The U.S. has become the sole sponsor of slaughter on one side, by a policy that is becoming more and more difficult to justify. Supporting UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] a decade ago against a regime apparently committed to Marxism might have seemed sound. But the MPLA [Popular

Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has now eschewed communist dogma in the most dramatic way, accepted free market policies and invited UNITA to discuss a multi-party state." Unless Washington "shows more subtlety and statecraft (even as South Africa has done) history may indict the U.S. for the protracted agony of Angola and extra damage to Africa."

SUNDAY TIMES

Mandela, Buthelezi Must End Natal Violence—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 22 July observes in a page 16 editorial: "The blood had not even dried after the Inanda bus atrocity this week when the belligerents in the Natal violence were back at their old tricks—pointing fingers at each other and anybody else within panga [knife] range. It won't do." "To hold the Government solely responsible for the continuation of violence—as ANC southern Natal chairman Patrick Lekota did this week—is breathtakingly cynical." "The rhetoric and posturing on all sides must stop. Chief Buthelezi and Mr Mandela must go together to the valleys of that bleeding province and preach reconciliation." "The exercise of statesmanship, like justice, must be seen to be done."

BUSINESS DAY

Government Must Negotiate With 'Right Person'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 July writes in a page 4 editorial "Only sketchy details of Umkhonto we Sizwe's [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] reported attempt to exploit the negotiations between the government and the ANC have so far been disclosed." Therefore, "it is difficult to judge the scale of the threat. However, Walter Sisulu's defiant insistence on behalf of the ANC that the armed struggle continues, and that infiltration will also continue, throws down a gauntlet. These comments will strengthen doubts about Nelson Mandela's authority over the ANC and its various branches, and suspicions that he lacks the ability to rein in the hard-liners long enough to give peace talks a chance. That raises the question whether the government is negotiating with the right person; only time will tell."

SOWETAN

'Tragedy' of Natal Must End—"To demonstrate our serious commitment for peace in Natal, in particular, and South Africa in general, we appeal once more to the nation for united action," writes Johannesburg SOWETAN in English in a page 1 editorial on 23 July. "The tragic irony is events like the bus ambush in Natal and the continuing country-wide violence afford us the grace to rise from the ashes." "Peace and justice, sanity and tolerance should rise like a Phoenix from the ashes of tragedy."

Homelands Should Be Reincorporated—In a page 6 editorial in the same issue, SOWETAN states "It is common cause that the homelands are bleeding and wrecking the entire country's fragile economy." "If

South Africa needs to develop a successful black agricultural population, the homelands will have to go. There are moves afoot to revitalise the country's agricultural economy. This can only be done if more people are given access to the land and the mismanagement of the past is stopped. There is no economic, political and moral reason why all the so-called homelands should remain independent. They have been milking the South African taxpayer while oppressing their lands."

THE DAILY MAIL

Detentions of ANC Members Criticized—"The mere fact that the authorities have detained scores of alleged cadres of Umkhonto we Sizwe in the last few weeks is hardly as the government would have us think, sensational," opines Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL in English in a page 6 editorial on 23 July. "The secrecy that surrounds detentions under section 29 of the Internal Security Act has given the government an unmatched weapon in the contest for the high ground in the run-up to negotiations with the African National Congress. One has to ask whether the detentions would have been decorated in quite the same anti-Communist colours had the SACP [South African Communist Party] not been scheduled to hold a massive rally this Sunday [29 July], signalling its launch as an open mass-based party."

TRANSVALER

Bush's Invitation to De Klerk To Visit Welcomed—"It is good to hear that President George Bush wishes to meet President F.W. de Klerk as soon as possible," declares an editorial on page 10 of Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 19 July. "He apparently wants to place his recent talks with Mr. Nelson Mandela in a broader framework through a personal meeting with Mr. de Klerk. President de Klerk will himself decide when the time is right. He has already postponed a visit which was to have taken place before that of Mr. Mandela, after pressure groups kicked up a fuss because he was to arrive before the African National Congress leader." "President Bush is forced into a corner by his Congress, and unless this body comes to its senses, a meeting will be fruitless and possibly counterproductive."

South Africa Can Break Economic Isolation—A second editorial on the same page notes: "While things on the home front may not be what one would like, the state president's actions aimed at bringing about change have succeeded in at least one regard: There are increasing signs that as a result of changing opinion abroad, South Africa can break its economic isolation." "Evidence of this is found in the latest experience of Trade and Industry Minister Kent Durr. Following his visit to Italy, Mr. Durr said this week that there is a possibility that Italian industrialists plan to invest large sums of money here." "It is a pity, therefore, that domestic disruptions, especially on the labor front, are placing a damper on this optimism. After all, in the final analysis the breakthrough to an economically more prosperous South Africa must take place here. Encouraging as overseas

opinion might be about progress towards constitutional solutions, the situation could rapidly swing the other way. This is something that has to be realized by radical elements in our black politics."

BEELD

Mandela Must Come Up With Solutions—In his "Political Beeld" column on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 20 July, columnist Willie Kuhn writes: "The second chapter of the Mandela saga has ended. The first was his release and domestic introduction, and the second his overseas beatification. Now the 72-year-old must prove that he not only has the ability to drive crowds to ecstasy but also to lead them to responsibility. Above all, he must come up with solutions," for "the ANC's apparent strategy of playing for time while it establishes itself internally has had the negative effect of creating uncertainty which leads to hostility." "The focus, however, remains on Mr. Mandela, who now has to start writing his chapter on risk-taking. Up until now he has, apart from his health, had a reasonably easy five months, even though there are black extremist groups who have labeled his talks with the government as 'treason.'" "Mr. Mandela will now have to prove that he is worthy of the exaggerated overseas—and unfortunately tarnished white South African—expectations, that he wants to be a statesman and not just another African dictator, that his actions and deeds will tend toward creating good will, that his search for democracy and nonracialism will not be negated by misunderstandings which will work to the detriment of a peaceful solution.... His actions will of necessity be compared with the achievements of President F.W. de Klerk."

RAPPORT

Early De Klerk Visit To U.S. Not 'Good Politics'—"U.S. President George Bush's hearty invitation to President F.W. de Klerk to visit his country as soon as possible is an indication of the degree to which international opinion about South Africa has already changed," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 22 July. "Less than a year ago the White House was using every possible means to prevent President de Klerk from visiting the United States." "Logic says, however, that an early visit by President de Klerk will not be good politics. He would harm his own power base and his image if he were to return empty-handed without at least the promise that sanctions would be lifted immediately. But that is something that President Bush cannot promise, not with a November election looming and while new sanctions, initiated by black leaders and insisted upon by Mr. Mandela, are gaining momentum."

Remaining Apartheid Laws Should Go—A second editorial on the same page warns: "There is a lesson to be learned from the French Revolution that all South Africans with power ought to remember: 10 years after the revolution it became necessary for Napoleon to load his

cannons and sweep the streets of Paris of the demonstrating riff-raff. Other revolutions have emphasized the same lesson: Anarchy and lawlessness easily develop a momentum of their own. In South Africa black politicians are testing their muscle with all kinds of demonstrations and boycotts. But there is also a growing undercurrent of lawlessness over which neither politicians nor trade union leaders have control. The government cannot delay for too long in acting against this. But at present it dare not act because, as an 'apartheid government,' it does not enjoy the necessary legitimacy. This embarrassing situation is being exploited by its opponents on both the right and the left. The government could, however, place itself in a virtually unassailable moral position by repealing the last few remaining apartheid laws as speedily as possible and then acting against the forces which threaten the achievement of a political settlement. Shouldn't the remaining laws be removed as quickly as possible?"

24 Jul Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2407113390

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Paper Doubts ANC Sincerity—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 23 July in its page 6 editorial says: "If we have had our doubts" about the ANC sincerity, "it was because much of what has been happening is ANC [African National Congress]-inspired, being part of the mobilisation of the masses, the destabilisation of the country and attempts to eliminate all opposition to the ANC among Blacks." THE CITIZEN has "no doubt Mr. Mandela sincerely wants a peaceful settlement, but it is the ANC's Communist-dominated National Executive Committee which decides policy." Official sources are "trying not to blame the ANC as a whole, suggesting, instead, the incursions are the work of militants, possibly allied to the SA Communist Party. But unless it distances itself from the operation, the ANC cannot escape the blame."

THE STAR

ANC Dabbles in 'Dangerous Game'—Referring to the "fighting talk" of the ANC's Chris Hani Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 July in a page 18 editorial says: "What South Africa is experiencing is a form of brinkmanship. The ANC—eager to reassure more militant members that it has not sold out nor lost its fighting will; wanting to convey the same message to its white adversaries—has found it necessary to flex a few, somewhat meagre, muscles. President de Klerk, while sternly rebuking Mr. Hani, seems to have kept his cool. It is the right tactic." The ANC is "dabbling in a dangerous game; a single madman could conceivably wreck everything, even now. But we remain encouraged by the commitment to negotiate that seems to survive unshaken."

THE DAILY MAIL

RSA in 'State of Limbo'—South Africa is "in a state of limbo, floating between the acceptance of political change and its implementation," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL in English on 24 July. "While thousands of policemen are deployed to catch guerrillas, leaders of the ANC's armed struggle are free to wander the streets; they send troops into battle, but are themselves immune; they hold rallies and urge people to take up arms against the state, knowing that anyone who heeds their call faces immediate arrest. At the same time, the government talks to ANC leaders, but locks up their followers." This situation cannot "hold together for long," and both sides "have to move swiftly to a mutual cessation of hostilities."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Cannot Repudiate Defenders of Armed Struggle—When the ANC's military wing leader Chris Hani "resorts to fierce rhetoric and theatrical symbolism, appearing in the Transkei in camouflage uniform and under the protection of men armed with AK-47 assault rifles, he may be giving expression to ANC policy as set out by Sisulu," remarks Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 July in a page 6 editorial. However, he may also "be working to a private agenda under the cover of 'armed struggle.'" De Klerk's patience in the face of these events "displays not only self-discipline but political skill." "The ANC leadership, struggling to meld internal and external structures and to make the difficult transition from liberation movement to political party, must find it especially difficult at this moment to compete with those who denounce all talk as a 'sell-out'. This is not the moment for vulnerable moderates to precipitate schism by repudiating those cadres who act within the ANC's formal position that armed struggle continues. President de Klerk will surely understand."

CAPE TIMES

Mandela Urged To Stamp Authority on Party—Since Mandela's departure on a foreign tour the "earlier constructive moves towards resolving the political impasse facing the country have wavered," remarks Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 20 July in a page 4 editorial. "The positive spirit and rapport that characterised the Cape Town talks between the ANC and the government in May have been severely tested by strident remarks and unwarranted sniping from both sides in the intervening months." As a result of conflicting statements from the two camps on the joint working group's report dealing with political prisoners and exiles a "significant degree of confusion" has been allowed to emerge. Mandela should "lose no time in stamping his authority on his party and concentrating the minds of his negotiating team on the task ahead."

CITY PRESS

Mandela Commended for Talks Initiative—Referring to the meeting between Mandela and F.W. de Klerk at the

Union Buildings on 20 July Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 22 July says in a page 8 editorial "Mandela must be commended for taking the initiative only 48 hours after his return from a gruelling 14-nation, six-week tour. We hope his actions will remove all doubts and accusations that ANC officials are dragging their feet." However, De Klerk "also deserves praise for living up to his open-door policy." CITY PRESS would like to see "other political organisations participate in future talks. For any negotiations to succeed, the ANC will need the support of the masses."

TRANSVALER

SACP 'Disguised' as ANC—"In the new campaign to bring squatting with its potential explosiveness to a head, it is important to note who is urging it on and who is countering it," declares Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 18 July in a page 8 editorial. The "incitement" comes from the United Democratic Front [UDF] which wants to establish the homeless country-wide on unused land to "bring pressure on the government to do something concrete about the needs of the homeless." "On the other hand, Philip Nhlapa, ANC spokesman and chairman of the Association of City Councils, says uncontrolled squatting is unacceptable. The homeless, he says, are used as political pawns. These two approaches are characteristic of the dissension in the ANC." The UDF is "obviously in the South African Communist Party camp, ANC ally on whose back it is riding to mobilise the masses to ultimately seize power in a typically communist manner." Therefore, it is "imperative that when they sit around the negotiating table, it should be made clear whether the negotiating is being done with the ANC or whether it is the SACP disguised as the ANC."

Mandela Absence Creates Vacuum for PAC—"With regard to black South Africa the honeymoon is over," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 20 July. Mandela has "created expectations, and now it is time he started doing something about them. Is that perhaps the reason one detects an urgency about him? Is that why he wanted a meeting with De Klerk so quickly. Hopefully he realizes the time to travel around is over, and that his absence and his slowness in dealing with the real problems in black politics create a vacuum—which the Pan-Africanist Congress fills gladly."

DIE BURGER

Criticism of UDF's 'Provocative' Squatting Action—There is "increasing doubt about the ANC's and other organizations in its circle's commitment to peaceful progress," says Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 18 July in a page 14 editorial. "Actions, particularly on the labor front, have pointed to confrontation rather than to a cooling down of the situation. Regarding the squatting problem a strong suspicion of orchestration for political means has already developed. It has now been confirmed by a UDF announcement that it is starting a

countrywide campaign to establish homeless people on unused land to 'pressure the government to do something concrete about the needs of the homeless.'" "Provocative action such as that the UDF is planning, does not at all contribute to the abolishing of stumbling blocks on the road to a new dispensation. It only creates more stumbling blocks."

Doubts About Slovo's Policy Statements Sincerity—"There are strong doubts about the sincerity of Mr. Joe Slovo's recent policy statements and his denial that the USSR ever prescribed political policy to the South African Communist Party [SACP]," declares Cape Town *DIE BURGER* in Afrikaans on 20 July in a page 14 editorial. "The SACP has been the most slavish follower of the Kremlin through the years." "It does not pay to try to conceal an obsolete policy under new clothing. Mr. Slovo will not even be able to sell it in his country of birth, Lithuania, because the people there have already opened their eyes. He will simply have to go and think some more and then do much more to convince South Africans about the sincerity of his 'conversion'."

BEELD

Economic Tide Turns—Economically "the tide is turning" thanks to President F.W. de Klerk's reform measures, observes Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 19 July in a page 14 editorial. "The most recent proof of this is the news that Italy is following Britain's example and also lifting its ban on investments in South Africa. Italian businessmen are already considering various investment possibilities at the value of millions of rands. Although one will only be able to rejoice once the contracts have been signed and sealed, Italy's approach nevertheless confirms that increasingly more countries are beginning to realize that economic sanctions and disinvestment have no value as punitive measures."

25 Jul Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB2507121390

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC, Inkatha Can Create 'Anarchy'—Both the African National Congress (ANC) and Inkatha "have to realise the extent to which they can plunge the country into anarchy," reminds Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 25 July in a page 24 editorial. "It is not enough to say they condemn violence, and to apportion blame in the hope of winning public sympathy. What is needed is a joint effort to seek solutions to the problem in Natal, instead of allowing it to spread countrywide."

THE DAILY MAIL

SACP 'Significant' Political Force—"Whether the country's current political and business leaders like it or not,

a massive number of South Africans have placed socialism on their political agendas," declares Johannesburg *THE DAILY MAIL* in English on 25 July in its page 6 editorial. "A huge number of workers and youths" support the South African Communist Party (SACP) "because of what it stands for," and "to ignore or belittle this is to lose sight of a significant political force at one's peril." The SACP's move into the open on 29 July "cannot be half-hearted." "Without full internal democracy and complete openness, without ditching every element of its Stalinist past, the party cannot begin to represent worker interests."

Call for Democrats To Join ANC—Editor Allister Sparks writes on the same page the Democratic Party (DP) has to adjust from "being a party of protest to one of participation." Sparks suggests it can either form an alliance with the National Party, the ANC, or "continue to exist as an uncompromising custodian of liberal values, a watchdog, even if parliamentary representation is reduced to one." Sparks favors a "linking up with the ANC" which would achieve "what an alliance with the Nats would not—a blurring of the racial lines at the negotiating table and in the country as a whole." Although there are "obvious problems," there is a way around these problems. "What is required is not a merger or even a coalition, in which the DP would have to go along with policies it did not approve of, but a pact in which both would keep their separate identities and policies, but agree to the terms on which they would work together for the achievement of a common goal—a non-racial, multi-party democracy." Sparks points out the government is "already involved in a pact-forming process" with the ANC, but a "simultaneous process among the opposition groups would keep constructive pressure on the government and have a moderating influence on the ANC."

BUSINESS DAY

Police Credibility Deteriorates—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 25 July refers to the "slaughter" in the Sebokeng township where 30 people have already died, saying the incident has "degenerated into a squabble over who was to blame." In this squabble the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) has assumed a prominent role in challenging the police version of what happened. "It is not quite clear to us how the trade union movement gets involved in these wars, or why COSATU—rather than the Vaal Civic Association—assumes the role of spokesman. What is clear is that the credibility of the police has so deteriorated that their assertions are easily challenged, and that journalists no longer turn up routinely to act as neutral observers." The Police Act has destroyed the "old relationship of police and Press, in which journalists were told of impending trouble and assisted to do their job as observers." The police have "become the victims of their own attempts to control and manipulate the news."

Angola

Commentary Calls for Peace Efforts

MB2207081590 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0620 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Commentary: "Why Does the MPLA Want To Cheat?"]

[Text] [No dateline as received] There is a 15-year long bloody war in Angola which has national and international implications of a larger scope. With the interference by thousands and thousands of Cuban soldiers in the Angolan conflict on the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] side, the military confrontations in Angola took a special international dimension, especially in southern Africa, since the world balance was split in favor of the Soviet Union. It was necessary to re-establish the status quo.

That is why the United States decided to give its material and political support to the patriotic UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] combatants who seek to realise multiparty democratic elections in Angola to allow the Angolan people to at last have a legal and legitimate government in the genuine service of the Angolan people.

It is part of history that the three liberation movements which fought Portuguese colonialism were recognised in 1975 as legitimate organisations of the Angolan people by the Portuguese colonial government.

These organisations, UNITA, FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] and MPLA, had their armed forces, which did not impede that for a real and objective solution [as received] to the Angolan problem, recognition of the opposition parties to the government be the most exact and fundamental measure of the solution of the conflict. Article one, chapter one of the Alvor accords stipulates this fundamental principle.

There is no doubt that other world situations had similar solutions. To refuse today to recognise UNITA as the political opposition force, on the grounds of being an armed force, is the same thing as refusing a political solution to the Angolan problem. The MPLA regime, installed in power by foreign Cuban forces and other international mercenaries, has no right to postpone the solution to the Angolan problem.

Peace is necessary now in Angola, and the two belligerent forces, UNITA and the MPLA, should mutually recognise each other.

The real intentions of the MPLA, with regard to the negotiations, are today being clearly exposed by its representatives abroad as well as by its leaders in Luanda. [words indistinct] material aid to the movement.

This would be a very grave mistake because it would allow the MPLA to implement its militarist plan of annihilating UNITA without any efficient counter-measures, on the part of the world's democratic forces.

The United States of America, champion of democracy in the world, should not accept such sophism. It would be a fatal mistake to democracy in the world and contrary to the spirit and letter of the historic independence declaration of the United States of America.

The MPLA plan, that of annihilating UNITA, still maintains, but to this end, the first obstacle to the Luanda leaders is to isolate UNITA internationally and then after try to destroy it and end with this organisation.

We hereby strongly denounce, before the international community, the projected plan of the MPLA military offensive, scheduled for the next rainy season in the areas of Huambo and Bie.

This gruesome plan is already known and the Angolan people reject and condemn such a bloody adventure.

Let us negotiate seriously, discuss the Angolan problem with responsibility and profundity. To achieve this the first step is the reciprocal recognition of the two warring parties UNITA and MPLA, after which other political principles inherent to ceasefire can be taken into account. The Angolan people urge elections in Angola immediately and without delay.

The MPLA militarists and murderers should be isolated nationally and internationally. Peace has to be won in Angola in the shortest possible time.

Angolan people, UNITA militants. It is our time. The path traversed is long and sinous. Let us traverse the last phase with strength, determination, vigilance and always united around our beloved president, Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

General, free open and multiparty elections, now.

Long live freedom. Long live democracy.

Envoy to CSFR Blames 'Interference' for War

MB2207202090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Angolan Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Manuel Quarta Punza has said in Prague that foreign interference in the Angolan problem, particularly from the United States, were the sole reason why Savimbi has so far failed to undertake and respect his pledge to end war.

Quarta Punza said this during a meeting with [name indistinct] director of Africa Division in the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry whom he briefed on steps taken by the Angolan Government in search of peace.

The two officials also reviewed cooperation relations in various fields, having concluded that they are developing satisfactorily. On the occasion, the Czechoslovak Africa Division director reiterated the Czechoslovak Government's readiness to support efforts by the Angolan authorities in search of peace.

UNITA To Continue Attacks Until War 'Over'

MB2107134490 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola says it will continue its attacks on MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces until the government ends its offensives against UNITA-controlled areas and declares the civil war is over.

In a statement issued in Lisbon, UNITA said its forces had killed 22 and captured (?two dozen) troops during fighting throughout Angola this week.

Military authorities in the capital, Luanda, say UNITA has destroyed cables that supply the city with electricity from the Cambambe Dam in the Cuanza Norte Province to the east. They say two gas generators now in use can only supply half of Luanda's electricity needs.

It was reported earlier that UNITA forces were preparing for a final assault on Luanda. Radio RSA's [Republic of South Africa] audio services correspondent, (William Tonet), said hostilities in Angola had shifted to the northern Uige Province after the government offensive against Mavinga in the south of the country had failed.

Quoting MPLA sources in Luanda, he said UNITA forces were able to open up the new front with the assistance of President Mobutu of Zaire, who is supposed to be the official mediator in the Angolan civil war.

UNITA Issues Communique on 15-19 Jul Operations

MB2107125990 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1207 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Jamba, Friday, July 20 [dateline as received] The following is a full text of the latest military communique from the chief of staff of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed forces:

Communique of the general chief of staff of the UNITA armed forces:

As the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] does not want to pronounce itself in favour of the ceasefire, our forces carried out various actions within the period between July 15 to 19 of which we note the following:

1-Luanda Province On the dawn of July 16, our forces destroyed [word indistinct] electricity pylon, supplying Luanda on the Zenza do Intombe/Calomboloca road.

Up to the moment, Luanda is without electricity and the government is vainly trying to resort to the use of private generator in order to minimise the shortage, like what happened about a month ago.

2-Lunda Province

On July 15, our forces attacked two enemy battalions [word indistinct] battle which lasted an hour and occupied the

town of Capenda-Cuanulemba. The enemy suffered 22 soldiers killed, four RPG-7, 16 AK rifles, 29 rockets, [words indistinct] grenades, four makaroff pistols, 3,702 assorted ammunition and two MPLA soldiers, were captured. Three armouries were also destroyed.

3-Our forces will continue carrying out preventive attacks until the MPLA stops its offensives against UNITA-controlled areas and pronounces itself in favour of ending the war.

Our country free or death. United we shall win. Jamba, bastion of the Angolan resistance, July 19, 1990.

Signed: The chief of staff, General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben.

UNITA Reportedly Sabotages Luanda Power Supply

MB2107053790 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] sources monitored in Lisbon say that the movement's forces have sabotaged the electricity supply to the Angolan capital, Luanda, to force the government to sign a cease-fire.

However, a Lisbon newspaper quotes the Angolan ambassador to the United Nations as blaming UNITA for delays in reaching a truce. He said the government was waiting for UNITA to propose a date for peace talks.

It was reported earlier by Radio RSA's [Republic of South Africa] correspondent in Uige in northern Angola that UNITA forces controlled most of the region and were preparing for a final onslaught on Luanda.

UNITA Claims 22 Government Troops Killed 'Last Week'

MB2007152290 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrilla movement in Angola says it has killed 22 government soldiers in the last week. A statement issued in Lisbon says the movement also seized the town of Capenda Mulemba, and cut power in the capital, Luanda. The statement says UNITA will fight on until the government agrees to end the war.

There have been two rounds of exploratory talks aimed at ending the 15-year-old civil war for the Portuguese colony. A third is expected soon.

Commentary Criticizes Portuguese Press

MB2207130190 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Commentary: "The Quest Against Corruption"]

[Text] After a relative lull in some Portuguese newspapers' attacks against the institutions and leaders of the

People's Republic of Angola, a new campaign appears to be afoot, with claims of alleged corruption in enterprises that are strategic to the national economy.

Almost simultaneously a few days ago, two well-known weeklies and one recently established daily newspaper stated they had had access to the findings of alleged inquiries conducted by the Ministry of State for Inspection and Control. Those inquiries would have allegedly incriminated senior SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] and ENDIAMA [National Diamond Company] officials. Those enterprises are responsible for the Angolan oil and diamond sectors, respectively.

Two of those newspapers do not hide the fact that they obtained all that information from TERRA ANGOLANA [Angolan Land] magazine, the new UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] publication in Portugal. It is easy to understand the reasons prompting UNITA to [words indistinct] and try to undermine the prestige and [word indistinct] of the two enterprises that are currently the Angolan economy's two main pillars. (It is) logic [words indistinct] the destructive action of the U.S.-backed war. UNITA continues to stand against the Angolan people and the Angolan government.

However, it is more regrettable that, for reasons of pure sensationalism and sales promotion, so-called serious publications could violate universally acceptable norms, showing clear disrespect for the [words indistinct] those norms provide, for example, for rigorous research into the authenticity of so-called true documents and for respect for the secret of justice and of the moral integrity of the citizens whose names are openly mentioned in that news article.

At worst, during the period of so-called revelations, any responsible information media would at least have given a chance to the people they mention an opportunity to air their views and defend themselves before formal charges are brought against them by a relevant judicial body.

With regard to this issue, [words indistinct] the existence in Angola of ongoing court cases against enterprises, institutions, and officials of the state administration who may have or may not have committed [words indistinct] prestige of the state administration as a whole.

While swearing in newly-appointed government members, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself described corruption as the second worst evil after war. He pointed out that through corruption, our enemies try to weaken our regime in order to overthrow it and change our objective to establish a society of social justice, peace, and progress, defended by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] since 1956.

On the same occasion, the Angolan president did not fail to direct the Angolan government to study measures and a plan of action to mount a vigorous fight against corruption and improve the moral behavior of the public administration.

None of the above statements by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos would have made any sense if the supreme leader of the Angolan nation were not deeply aware that serious irregularities are being committed in the name of the state by people who should have been most exemplary in view of their higher positions. This is demonstrated by the adoption of measures to rectify irregularities connected with privileges enjoyed by government members—that is, their legal social rights enjoyed as a result of their posts, visits abroad by government members on working missions, presents given to government members, and their behavior toward corruption, and so on and so forth.

Corruption is not a phenomenon that is exclusive to the Angolan society. No state is immune to it, no matter what political system it follows or its level of development. What is important is never to give in to this malpractice. What is important is to constantly and in an organized manner maintain a critical fighting stance.

As was rightly pointed out by the Angolan head of state, corruption is a weapon that is easily used by our enemies in their acts of destabilization by undermining the country's productive structures, particularly strategic sectors, and weakening the cohesion and moral authority of the country's leadership.

The bone of contention in the information circulated by Portuguese newspapers is, above all, their mercenary attitude to obtain easy and quick money by publishing information that has not yet been proved in a court of law thus affecting the normal course of the proceedings. This behavior becomes particularly serious when we realize that these newspapers do not act in the same way toward others matters affecting the Angolan state. These newspapers maintain strict silence with regard to proved irregularities and crimes committed by UNITA to finance its terrorist activities. This includes the illegal trafficking in diamonds and the indiscriminate destruction of our fauna and flora.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' most recent guidelines on the fight against corruption and to improve moral behavior include the approval of a plan of action of anti-corruption measures and the establishment of a commission of experts to study these measures in depth. These guidelines are a true crusade against corruption to present a healthier image of the state, the public administration, and the society.

If there are people who are guilty of corruption in the People's Republic of Angola, they will not be judged by Portuguese newspapers but by relevant organs of the Angolan state in a responsible and [word indistinct] manner.

Mozambique

* Minister on Progress of Economic Recovery Plan

90AF0347A Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English
21 Jun 90 p 25

[Three years ago, the Mozambique Government embarked on a recovery programme to try to resuscitate its besieged economy. John Ryan of The Daily News Africa Service reports from Maputo on how the programme is working.]

[Text] The man checking out of the hotel is a former Mozambican, back for just two days after an absence of 16 years.

He has been impressed by what he has seen on this flying visit and will seriously consider establishing a business here. Since leaving Mozambique shortly before independence in 1975, he has been selling boats in South Africa.

"I think things are coming right," he says, "and the potential is huge."

He is careful to add that he and his South African-born wife and family are not intent on exploiting a slowly rising but still vulnerable economy. They will ask the Department of Tourism where their money and skills could best be used, and take it from there.

Former white residents are returning now to Mozambique. Not in significant numbers—according to Finance Minister Magid Osman—although locals report the quality is much more significant than the quantity. Engineers, tradesmen, private entrepreneurs, agricultural experts, tour operators: all these certainly were lacking through the dark days of the late 1970s and 1980s.

An economic development plan instituted by the Frelimo government three years ago has had a marked effect on morale and standards in the country, while the war continues and attempts at negotiation with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] stumble across barriers apparently created by the rebels.

Although the programme is heavily underpinned by foreign aid and debt relief, with actual investment limited to safe areas in the field of agriculture, manufacturing, mining and tourism, the minister says he is pleased with the results.

In an interview, Mr Osman stresses that the country's growth rate of four to five percent could have been much higher had there been an improvement in the security situation.

"People who work on this economic problem think we could have had a growth rate of double digits, 10 to 11 percent," the minister adds.

Economists have calculated the total effect thus far of the 15-year war on the economy at \$15 billion (R40 billion) in losses.

"That is direct losses," Mr Osman says, "in the sense that if we had been in a normal situation, that should have been the growth of the country."

In 1987, Mozambique's inflation rate was 150 percent. Last year it was down to 30 percent and the minister expects it to be between 18 and 20 percent in the current term. "But it is not easy to achieve these percentages," he says. "Production has decreased because of the war and energy cuts."

The war is ubiquitous, although sometimes it seems to outsiders an overstated reason for not seeking to develop the country's potential.

Asked whether it is a deliberate tactic by Renamo to disrupt the economy as much as possible by attacking strategic targets as often as possible, and so try to put maximum pressure on the government to settle, Mr Osman agrees. With a qualification.

"I don't think they are so sophisticated," he answers. "It is true they have tried in the past to disrupt the economy. But I think now it is more oppression of the people than specific economic targets."

What has the public reaction been to the recovery programme, and the price rises entailed?

"It is really amazing," says Mr Osman. "We had some strikes at the beginning of this year. But in meetings that were held (for the government) to try to understand what the strikes were about, there were few cases where people were against the recovery programme."

"Some complained about costs, yet they did not associate the programme with the costs because people feel the present situation is much better."

"But they complain that the living is very difficult. And it is, if you see how much damage this country has incurred because of the war. People have had to make sacrifices, especially the poor people."

Wages, the minister adds, are so low it is natural that people complain. "The minimum wage is \$30 (R80) a month, compared with perhaps \$200 (R540) in South Africa. That is a huge difference."

The recovery programme has resulted in many more consumer goods being available in the shops. But is this not perhaps counter-productive too? Don't many people resent the fact that they cannot afford to buy these goods?

Mr Osman admits to some resentment but maintains it would be far worse if there were no consumer goods at all, as was almost the case in 1986.

"The people realise that if they work hard, they will be able to afford more goods. You cannot say that is a negative factor."

Outside the shops, other articles are on offer from hawkers who have proliferated in just a year. Fresh vegetables, knitted goods, sweets, bread, beer, pieces of

coal for heating, individual cigarettes. Technically, the hawkers operate illegally, but the Maputo authorities seem to turn a blind eye. This surely is a good attitude?

Mr Osman's reply suggests otherwise. "Yes," he says, "a lot of people are doing business, but unfortunately you have to move their capacity into more productive activities, in the industrial, agricultural areas."

Mozambican aid mainly comes from the Nordic countries, the United States, Italy, France, West Germany and Japan. Are the foreign nations helping enough or are some suffering from "donor fatigue"?

"No," says the minister, "we have not yet felt donor fatigue, and we believe donor countries are still very supportive about what we are doing. But you can never be sure."

"South Africa is becoming a major issue in the world Press, so a country such as Mozambique which in the past has received sympathy from the international community runs the risk of being overlooked. So what we have to do is to work in combination with South Africa."

Is that co-operation happening? Is a solid link being forged between the two countries?

"We have to build this link. We are trying to build up better relationships. I think the future of Mozambique's economy will depend on the South African economy."

"The south of Mozambique is completely tied to the South African economy and a political solution in South Africa will undoubtedly affect Mozambique."

Would the Mozambican war end if Renamo began negotiating? Or is banditry so rife that independent factions would continue living by the gun?

"Your question should be whether Renamo has control over all the bandit elements in the country," says the minister.

"The war is going to happen for some years. But at least it will be easier to control, to handle, because those remaining bandits will not be going for those socioeconomic targets. The power lines, schools and clinics, communications and so on."

"So economic activity should be allowed to grow."

* Obstacles to Refugee Repatriation From Malawi

90AF0335C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
20 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] The evacuation of Mozambicans who have been repatriated from Malawi in Tete continues to be interrupted due to the budget problems of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Nearly 7,000 Mozambicans who have returned from Malawi are currently being housed at the temporary center in Benga waiting to be evacuated, a process that depends on solving the budget matter at the UN High Commission for Refugees.

The center in Benga, which is some 30 km from the City of Tete, is receiving Mozambicans who have come from Malawi, to which they fled due to the atrocities being perpetrated by the armed bandits.

The evacuation is being carried out by air, according to Lucas Joao, assistant in the Nucleus Support Program for Refugees, who added that the plans of the UN High Commission for Refugees still calls for them to be evacuated by highway. And yet, the war situation makes traveling on most of the sections of highway in Tete difficult.

To minimize the costs of air transportation, contacts have been made between the UN High Commission for Refugees and the Ministry of Defense to lease military airplanes.

Most of the people who have returned, and who have been waiting for more than two months to be sent back to their home regions, belong to the districts of Morrumbala and Alto Molocue, in Zambezia.

These Mozambicans are being subjected to all the adversities resulting from the war, which was the cause that led them to abandon their lands of origin in the first place.

One of these adversities is the insufficient distribution of basic necessities for their survival.

For example, according to Lucas Joao, the corn being eaten by the repatriated people is being distributed at the ratio of 10.5 kilos for each person.

Distribution of food to the repatriated people in Benga is being carried out in accordance with the charts of nutritional needs outlined by the World Food Program, which is the principal donor.

This donation is being supervised by the Refugee Support Nucleus, but what is exacerbating the food situation for these citizens is the fact that they are selling part of the corn that is being given to them in order to pay the cost of grinding the rest.

It is not the duty of the World Food Program to pay the expenses of grinding the corn, and the amounts would be diminished if this organization were to distribute the corn in the form of flour.

Lucas Joao believes that if it were to be done that way, this would require making two distributions each month.

Joao Lucas went on to say that negative reactions have been registered on the part of repatriated people as a result of the reduced amount of goods that they are receiving.

"But the Nucleus cannot do anything, because we are distributing the products according to the table that has been furnished to us by the donor, the UN High Commission for Refugees," he said.

To measure by the high number of Mozambicans who have sought refuge in Malawi, the number of those who have returned and who up until now have been in Benga is negligible, in spite of the fact these repatriations are occurring on a daily basis.

A source from the Nucleus states that this is due to the diseases that are being contracted by the Mozambicans in Malawi, which makes it impossible for them to return even if they wish to do so.

Nearly 700 Mozambicans are currently living as refugees in Malawi. They are natives of parts of the provinces of Tete, Niassa, Zambezia, and Sofala.

Another temporary center is in operation in the Mpadwe region, in the southern part of the Province of Tete, and it is receiving Mozambicans who are coming mostly from Zimbabwe.

*** Mueda To Receive Financing for Water, Roads**

90AF0335B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
18 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] At the end of the rally that he headed on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the massacre that took place in the town of Mueda, President Joaquim Chissano offered the Mueda district \$500,000 for its water supply system and its highway sector.

He said that of this amount, \$150,000 is earmarked for the purchase of spare parts and maintenance for the system that supplies water to the Mueda plateau, and the remaining \$350,000 is earmarked for the opening and reclaiming of highways needed in the process of agricultural marketing and for communications.

Management of this fund will fall under the jurisdiction of the provincial government of Cabo Delgado, which will be in charge of appropriating the money according to objective plans based on Mueda's needs in these two areas.

On the Mueda plateau, five water supply systems financed by UNICEF have been installed, namely the systems in Chudi, Muatide, Muambula, Chomba, and N'tamba, which under normal operating conditions should furnish potable water to nearly 150,000 villagers, including the people who live in the town of Mueda.

However, some of these systems have been through crises of constant breakdowns, sometimes over prolonged periods of time, due to the difficulty in replacing broken down parts.

This has affected thousands of people, especially in the region of Nangade and in part of Muidumbe.

This year, in light of the rather critical situation, and due to the fact that this is a question of a complex and extensive system, UNICEF has decided to make available for 1990 and 1991 a total of nearly \$98,000 for the purchase of materials that the systems require in supplies of spare parts and transportation, according to the Provincial Construction and Water Board.

This offer was received with enthusiasm and applause by the people who participated in the rally, considering the fact that the problem of water and roads is quite serious on the Mueda plateau.

The Mueda region is one of the nation's biggest marketers of corn, and last year, corn sales reached record levels. However, the problem of access roads, especially in the localities north of Mueda, has made access difficult for sellers and others who are involved in the process of agricultural marketing.

*** Thermal Power Station To Be Restored**

90AF0276A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
31 May 90 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning in the capital, the Mozambican and British governments signed an agreement under which Great Britain will provide technical and financial assistance to restore two boilers and steam turbines at the Maputo Thermal Power Plant. The documents formalizing the agreement were initialed by the minister of cooperation, Jacinto Veloso, and by the ambassador of the United Kingdom to Mozambique, Maeve Fort. The agreement is valued at 8.1 million pounds sterling (1 pound is equivalent to 1,554 metcais), out of which 4.8 will go to the thermal power plant and the rest to restore the oil dock in the city of Matola. The repair work will begin in the next two months and will receive the technical assistance of British personnel; it is scheduled to take 18 months. The purpose of the project is to restore the turbines so that they can operate at their full capacity and thus improve the power supply to the city of Maputo during peak periods. The United Kingdom has already provided aid to our country to build thermal power plants in Pemba and Quelimane, and it is now training personnel from the Mozambican Electrical Company.

Ivory Coast

Ghanaian Fishermen Evacuated After 'Mob Attack'

AB2407195490 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 24 Jul 90

[From the "Focus on African" program]

[Text] Over the weekend, the Ghanaian Government dispatched a ship to evacuate Ghanaians caught in the civil war in Liberia. Now, the Ghanaian Government is being called upon to go to the aid of a number of Ghanaians resident in Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] who are fleeing what appears to have been a mob attack by some Ivorians. From Accra, Ajoa Yeboah-Afari telexed us this report:

[Begin announcer recording] According to a GHANA NEWS AGENCY report, 131 Ghanaians arrived at the Jewi Wharf and New Town borders from Ivory Coast at the weekend following an alleged unprovoked attack on them by a group of Ivorians. The victims, mostly fishermen and fishmongers, said they were attacked by Ivorians who were armed with shotguns, cutlasses, clubs, bows, and arrows. One of the Ghanaian community leaders, Mr. Godson Amihia, said that most of the Ghanaians who fled into the bush following the attack had not yet been found. Others, he said, were stranded because there were no boats to take them back to Ghana.

Mr. Amihia said that their houses, personal belongings, canoes, and fishing nets had been destroyed by their assailants. One of the victims said they did not know the motive for the attack and described the situation as very serious. He also appealed to the Government of Ghana to go to the aid of the stranded victims of the attacks. Two canoes sent by the district administration to evacuate the stranded victims were turned back by Ivorian border authorities because they said that the Ghanaian rescue mission had no entry documents. The assemblyman for Jewi Wharf area, Mr. James Kobina, who led the rescue team, said they narrowly escaped detention by the Ivorians for not taking along their entry permits.

This morning when I rang the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to find out what action the government intends taking, Mr. Jack Wilmot, acting chief director of the Political and Economic Department, told me that the ministry had already sent a telex to Ghana's ambassador in Ivory Coast to investigate the alleged attack and send a report to Ghana immediately. [end recording]

Liberia

Spokesman Says U.S. Submarine Shelled Mansion

AB2407154290 London BBC World Service in English
1500 GMT 24 Jul 90

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] In the Liberian capital, Monrovia, where President Samuel Kanyon Doe is fighting a rear-guard action

against rebels of the National Patriotic Front, his fortified Executive Mansion has come under fire from the sea in what officials claim was an attack by an American submarine. Our West Africa correspondent, Elizabeth Blunt, says this seems improbable. Here is her report:

[Begin Blunt recording] The attack on the massive cliff-top mansion came just before dawn, with half a dozen rounds being fired from out at sea. Correspondents in the city say that the flashes of gunfire could be seen through the early morning darkness, and that the mansion's defenders fired back, although apparently without hitting the attacker.

The incident follows a series of other early morning raids on Monrovia's seaward defences. Rebels have been operating with a captured fishing boat and also with Coast Guard cutters taken from the government. Among other exploits, they managed to hijack a cargo ship laden with rice just outside Monrovia Port and diverted it to their headquarters in Buchanan.

But according to President Doe's office, it was not the rebels who were to blame for this latest attack but an American submarine or gunboat. A spokesman at the Executive Mansion told the BBC that pieces of shell found in the mansion grounds looked as if they had come from a submarine. An official statement said that a strong protest about the incident was being made to the U.S. Government through the diplomatic corps in Monrovia, with an appeal to the United States to leave Liberia alone. President Doe has on a number of occasions expressed his bitterness toward the United States, which he accuses of using him for its own purposes and then deciding to get rid of him. There has been much speculation that America might be siding with the rebels, but on no previous occasion has the United States become directly involved in the conflict. [end recording]

Rebel Forces Appear Poised for 'Final Attack'

AB2407170290 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 24 Jul 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yesterday in Liberia, it seemed that the rebel forces were poised to launch their final attack on downtown central Monrovia. My colleague Mark Doyle has been monitoring events:

[Begin Doyle recording] Latest reports from correspondents in Monrovia received around lunch time indicated that President Doe was still in control of the downtown area, which is separated from the mainland by two bridges and a swamp. Yesterday's rebel offensive launched from the mainland involved street-to-street battles up in the downtown area as it reverberated to the sound of machine-gun and rocket fire.

Correspondents in Monrovia reported this morning that a rebel gunboat shelled the president's city center stronghold, the Executive Mansion, just before dawn. Residents were quoted as saying this vessel, shrouded in the early morning darkness, fired at least six rounds at the mansion. Reports said that soldiers based on the grounds of the mansion in return fired, and the booming sound of cannon shots echoed across the sleeping city. Correspondents said that the ship then retreated back to sea. They could not ascertain what damage had been caused to President Doe's headquarters.

At lunch time today, the Focus on Africa office in London took a call by radio-telephone from the Executive Mansion. A presidential spokesman, Sally Thompson, claimed in a statement read over to us that the mansion had been the target of a missile attack from the sea by what he said was a United States submarine. The American State Department subsequently issued a categorical denial of the Liberian allegation of the involvement of an American vessel in the shelling of the mansion, saying that this was preposterous. When he spoke to us, Presidential Spokesman Thompson also criticized the United States for apparently siding with the rebels and criticized the BBC for broadcasting what he called rebel propaganda.

It is still not clear which rebels are spearheading the offensive on central Monrovia. Yesterday afternoon, news agencies in West Africa started quoting unspecified diplomatic sources as saying that the advance was led by a breakaway rebel faction led by Prince Johnson. The American State Department in Washington, which had until this time been somewhat reticent to give out information on the military situation, has told me on the record that it was Johnson's forces and not the main rebel group led by Charles Taylor which was leading the current offensive on downtown Monrovia.

Whichever rebel group may emerge as leading this offensive, the president's spokesman, in fact, claimed to us that it was government soldiers which are currently advancing. There have been no fresh reports from Monrovia in the last couple of hours; but earlier today, correspondents reported that the streets of downtown Monrovia were full of hungry civilians vainly searching for food and water who have been frequently harassed by nervous government soldiers patrolling the streets. [end recording]

Reportedly Retreat to Bushrod Island

AB2507090290 London BBC World Service in English 0730 GMT 25 Jul 90

[From the "African News"]

[Text] Rebel forces in the Liberian capital, Monrovia,

are reported to have left positions in the center of the city during a day of relative calm yesterday. An American State Department spokeswoman said it appeared that the rebels had withdrawn to an area in the northwest of the city, Bushrod Island. The spokeswoman repeated an American offer to help evacuate President Doe, who is besieged in the presidential Mansion in Monrovia, if conditions permitted.

Nigeria

Three Ships Depart for Liberia Evacuation

AB2507073490 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] Lagos, July 24 (AFP)—Three Nigerian naval vessels left here Tuesday [24 July] to evacuate Nigerians from Liberia where rebels of the Liberian National Patriotic Front are fighting to oust President Samuel Doe, the official NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reported.

The evacuation is in keeping with government pledge that it would evacuate its citizens from Liberia if the need arose, observers noted.

The announced departure of the ships follows intensified fighting near the capital Monrovia and reports of refugees streaming across the border into the neighbouring Sierra Leone.

The ships, which are expected to reach Liberia in about 24 hours, could also give assistance to nationals of some other friendly countries, a naval spokesman said.

Senegal

Manager of Opposition Paper Arrested

AB2007172890 Paris AFP in French 1333 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] Dakar, 20 Jul (AFP)—The publishing manager of the SOPI newspaper of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS—opposition), Cheikh Khoureyssi Ba, was arrested yesterday in his residence, it was learned today from reliable sources.

Mr. Ba, tried and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for defamation, publishing false information, and insulting the head of state following several trials against the newspaper, had been allowed to move about freely despite the confirmation more than two months ago of an appeal against the sentence.

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